BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

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No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. | TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1842. | No. 8687.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the undernamed Agents.

Calcutta, by Messrs. J. LOWE and Co.
Madras, by Messrs. BINNY and Co.

OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

WILL be published for transmission by the Steamer early next Thursday morning. Courier Office, 30th Nov. 1842.

IN JANUARY 1843.

WILL be published at the Courier Office. THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC, bound in Cloth and Gold-lettered. Price Eight Rupees per Copy.

Courier Office, 29th November 1842.

MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS.

FOR SALE.—A reprint of the 8th or last Edition of MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS entirely revised and corrected, and also a list of the HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS OF WAR with their proper numbers. The flags of Foreign Nations &c. &c. The Work is printed on English Paper, and bound in Cloth. Price Rs. 6.

FOR LONDON.—The First Class Ship *Wm. and Ann*, Captain PEARSON having more than ½d of her Cargo now on board, will be dispatched immediately. For Freight or Passage, apply to,

EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The Fine Brig *Northumberland*, 317 Tons, Capt. COALLIER. For freight, apply to

EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The Fine Teak Ship *Maitland*, 650 Tons Register, Captain G. THOMPSON. Has good accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMINGTON & CO.

FOR LONDON.—The A. I. Ship *Edward*, of 438 Tons Register, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, she will have quick despatch. For Freight or passage apply to

FRITH & CO.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship "*Victory*, 700 Tons, Capt BROOKS, will have early despatch, excellent accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage, apply to

FRITH & CO.

Bombay, 29th Nov 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL. The A. I. barque *Wm. Wallis*, 355 Tons, Capt. LONGSTAFF. For Freight, apply to

EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO.

Bombay, 29th Nov 1842.

FOR MADRAS TOUCHING ON THE COAST AND COLOMBO.—The Clipper built Barque *Inez*, Captain PETER HODSON, daily expected, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to

THOMAS JEFFERIES.

Forbes Street, 29th November 1842.

BILLS ON LONDON.

AN arrangement having been made with the UNION BANK OF LONDON for conducting the Agency in England of the Bank of Western India—they Directors are enabled to announce that the grant Credits and Drafts on London.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

For Credits payable on application, and Drafts at one day's sight, fixed. } 1-1 1/4 Per Rupee.
Do. Do. six month's sight. 2 0 1/4 ...

For the convenience of parties not residents in Bombay, who may wish frequently to make Remittances in small sums to their friends at home, the Bank undertakes to make such payments, at the above rates, free of charge.

By order of the Board.
W. W. CARGILL,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 29th November 1842.

CIRCULAR Letters of Credit on London payable in such sums as may suit the convenience of the Holder at *Alexandria, Malta* and other places in the Mediterranean as well as on the *Continent* of Europe, may be had on application at the office of

REMINGTON AND CO.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1842.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that under Section XIII of Act. III of 1840 the Annual General Meeting of Proprietors will be held at the Bank's Office in the Fort on Monday the 12th Proximo at 12 o'clock noon, for the Election of two Directors in the room of C. B. SKINNER and JAMES WRIGHT Esquires who go out by rotation on that day.

By order of the Board,
JOHN STUART,
Actg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 29th November, 1842.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN.

That the rates of DISCOUNT and INTEREST charged by the Bank are raised as under, viz:—

Discount: On Govt. Bills. within 3 months. 6 p. cent; ditto 60 days... 5 ditto; ditto 30 do.....4 ditto.
On private Bills at or within 3 months 7½ do

Interest: On Loans and Cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Government Notes..... 6 do.
On Gold and Silver Bullion..... 6½ do.
„ Gold lodged in Bank Godowns 8½ do.
„ Goods in other Godowns..... 7½ do.

By order of the Board of Director.
JOHN STUART,
Actg Secy. & Treasurer.

From the 1st January, 1843.

THE CALCUTTA STAR DAILY PAPER,

WILL BE

ENLARGED

To equal the size of the largest Daily Paper in India.

SUBSCRIPTION

IN ADVANCE Rs. 42 PER ANNUM.
„ 4 „ MONTH.
CREDIT PRICE..... 5 „ „

JAMES HUME,
Proprietor and Editor.

PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London. The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, Fiddle Pattern, 6s. 2d. per ounce; the King's Pattern, 6s. 4d. per ounce. The following are the usual weights:—

FIDDLE PATTERN.	oz.	d.	£	s	d
12 table spoons, about	30	15	9	5	0
12 dessert do.	20	6	6	3	4
12 table forks	30	6	9	5	0
12 dessert do.	20	6	6	3	4
2 gravy spoons	10	6	3	1	8
1 soup ladle	10	6	3	1	8
4 sauce do	10	6	3	6	8
4 salt spoons (gilt strong)	10	15	0	2	6
1 fish slice			2	5	0
12 tea spoons	10	6	3	6	8
1 pair sugar tongs			0	14	0

KING'S PATTERN.	oz.	d.	£	s	d
12 table spoons	40	at 6	4	12	13 4
12 dessert do.	25	6	4	8	4 6
12 table forks	40	6	4	12	10 4
12 dessert do.	25	6	4	8	4 6
2 gravy spoons	12	6	4	3	16 0
1 soup ladle	12	6	4	3	16 0
4 sauce do	12	6	10	4	2 0
4 salt do (strong gilt)			1	18	0
1 fish slice			3	0	0
12 tea spoons	14	6	10	4	15 8
1 pair sugar tongs			1	3	0

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents,

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. Merchants, *Bombay*;
Messrs. PARRY & Co. Merchants, *Madras*;
Messrs. COLVIN, ALEXDER & Co. Merchants, *Calcutta*;

Messrs. FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co., Merchants, *Calcutta*; who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

PHILIP GODARD & Co., of Cognac, having gained a high reputation in Calcutta for their superior PALE OLD CHAMPAIGNE COGNAC BRANDY, are induced to establish a Depôt in Bombay, where they will constantly have a supply of their very best BRANDIES.

The first shipment of—
Brandy, of the Vintage of 1815, Rs. 16 per dozen.
Do. Do. of 1800, ... 20 ...
Just arrived per *John Knox* Captain Cleland.—Applications to be made to Mons. ROUSSAC.

Mons. ROUSSAC expects, per Ship *Graham* from Bordeaux, an assortment of very superior CLARETS, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS of sorts, and CHAMPAIGNE, for which early Orders are recommended.—

Bombay, Nov. 29, 1842.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS.

FOR SALE.—*Bills of Exchange*, drawn by the Right Honorable the Governor of Ceylon, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days' sight, in sets of £200, £100, and £50 each. Exchange at 1s. 1 1/4d. per Rupee. Apply to

FRITH AND CO.
Agents Ceylon Govt.

Nesbit Row, Oct. 28, 1842.

TO be sold by Public Auction at the Collector's Office Ahmednuggur on Thursday 15th December 1842—about 1700 Wedders—Merino—Cabul—Beloochee and Arabian—of various Crosses—mostly of full age—in prime condition, and of a size seldom to be met with in any Market. The same will be put up in lots suited to the convenience of Purchasers.—Terms ready money or approved Bills on Bombay—payable at sight.

ROBERT GIBSON.
Supt. Govt. Sheep

Ahmednuggur, 22d Nov. 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW the 30th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to public auction at their Rooms, the following assortments of Goods, viz.—Pieces of Grey Mulls, Turkey Red Chintz, Flowered Nets, Children's Socks, Penknives, Pewter Tea Pots, Curry Dishes and Water Plates, Jamaica Pomatum, Bear's Grease, Barley Sugar, Maccaroni and Vermicelli 7 lb. Cannisters, Spy Glasses, Tooth Brushes, Dogs's Chains, together with small quantity of Glass Ware, &c.

ALSO TO CLOSE THE ACCOUNTS.

3 Gold Geneva Watches, by *Moliere*, quite new.
5 Gold Watch Keys.
2 ditto Vinegarets.
3 ditto Rings.
3 Sets of Shirt Studs.

At 1 P. M. any Horses or Carriages offering.

ELEGANT GLASS WARE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY

THE property, of an Officer returned to England. Is now for sale on Commission by Messrs ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

Bombay Nov. 26th 1842.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ON the 7th December, 1842, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale at their Rooms, an assortment of New Books, on a Variety of Subjects.

FOR SALE.

A PATENT Pedometer by *Dolland*, with directions for use. Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRISP AND Co.

Bombay, 26th Nov. 1842.

AT Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S for Sale on Commission, a WELLINGTON CHARTER—built of the best materials and finished in the best style of workmanship—It is very light, adapted for one Horse, and is particularly well suited for an Office Vehicle—Price Rs. 1500.

Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have also on hand a great variety of Carriages—built very light, and expressly for this climate—and priced moderately, to which they particularly invite attention.

Apollo Street, 25th Nov. 1842.

RAFFLE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & CO. have the pleasure to announce that they are authorized to Raffle Three Superior MUSICAL BOXES, and a New GOLD NECK CHAIN and BRACELETS of superior Workmanship—4 Prizes and 75 Tickets at 15 Rs. a Ticket. When Filled and Money paid, to be thrown for on Three Dice,—the Highest Throw to be the Winner of the Necklace, the Two next and the Lowest a Musical Box each.

*** Gentlemen who have taken Tickets are requested to send the amount of the same, and the Raffle will take place on the 15th December, at Noon precisely.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE ON FRIDAY NEXT THE 2D PROXIMO.

MESSRS. BENNETT AND CO. will submit to Public Auction on the Premises No. 4, Rampart Row, the Household and Office Furniture of the late firm of Messrs. POLLEXFENE MILNE and Co. the same consists of Wardrobes, Circular Table, Couches, Chairs, one 4 Posts Bedstand, wash handstands, and Jackwood Sideboard, Couches, Globe Lamps, a few articles of Glass and Silver Ware, Office Desks, Cupboards, forms, a Patent Copying Machine, one Iron Treasure Chest, one Single Barrell Gun and a few Copper Cooking Pots. &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One Bay Saddle Horse and one Pallankeen.

The property on view from Tomorrow Wednesday the 30th instant.

No. 5, Forbes Street, 28th Nov. 1842.

HOPE CAFE HOTEL.

AND BOARDING HOUSE FOR GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES.

THE Proprietor respectfully begs to inform the Public, and more especially the Passengers by the Steamer, that the above Establishment is now ready for their reception.

A Boat belonging to the Establishment will be furnished on the arrival of the Steamer, and also conveyances for the Passengers and their Luggage.

The Proprietor cannot be responsible for any articles of value, unless particularly specified and given into his charge.

N. B. The present Establishment being especially intended for the convenience of Travellers, every facility will be afforded in the way of supplies or conveyance, on the most moderate Terms.

Muzagon, 29th Nov. 1842.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *George MacKenzie*, of Bombay European Inhabitant hath contracted with *Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy* Esquire of Bombay Parsee Merchant to sell to him a piece or parcel of ground with the Dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay at Worlee. Any person or persons therefore having any claim or demand by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise to the premises in question are hereby required to make the same known to me as the Solicitor for the said Purchaser at my Office in Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, and it is further notified that claims brought forward after that time will meet with no attention whatever.—Dated this 22d day of November 1842.

E. ARMITAGE.
Solicitor.

MOOSA BEEN FARASS has arrived in Bombay from Bussora on the 24th Instant, brought a batch of 60 Arab Horses of very high breed Nusdy and Hamjas, stands in *Dawood Escale Nubbees* stables, formerly was belonging to *Moolna Hatchum*, next door to the Fukira stable.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 25th November 1842.

No. 723. The following appointment is made.
21st Regt. N. I.
Lieut H. Fanning to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Mahratta vice Stevens promoted. Date of appointment. 1st Nov. 1842.

No. 724. The following Native promotions are made.
19th Regt. N. I.
Color Havildar Ahdam Khan to be Jemedar, vice Rugojee Row Scindea deceased. Date of rank, 5th October 1842.
21st Regt. N. I.
Jemedar Gunga Deen Doobay to be Subedar, and Color Havildar, Hurbuns Sing deceased. Date of rank 28th October 1842.

No 725. The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their respective appointments by the honorable the court of Directors as cadet of artillery Engineer, and infantry upon this establishment Messrs. Kennedy and Kendall cadets of the Engineer, being permitted to rank Lieutenants, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

Artillery.

No. 165. Mr. Thomas Blizard Stanley. Date of arrival at Bombay 15th Nov. 1842.
No. 251. Mr. Vere Seymour Kemball. Date of arrival at Bombay, 15th Nov. 1842.

Engineers.

No. 264. Mr. Michael Kavanyh Kennedy. Date of arrival at Bombay, 14th Nov. 1842.
No. 289 Mr. William Kendall. Date of arrival at Bombay, 14th Nov. 1842.

Infantry.

No. 156. Mr. George Whitehead West. Date of arrival at Bombay, 15th Nov. 1842.
No. 179. Mr. Stuart John Dalzell. Ditto ditto.
No. 182. „ Robert Cowpar. Ditto ditto.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:

	Date of arrival at Bombay.
Capt. J. R. Bellasis of 9th Regt. N. I.	15th November 1842.
„ A. Brodford of the 13th do do.	14th ditto.
Lieut. T. Gaisford of the Rt. of Artillery	14th ditto.
„ W. Garrow of the 9th Rt. N. I.	15th ditto.
„ G. A. Leckie of the 21st do do.	15th ditto.
Assist. Surgn. W. Suthvan of the Medl. Dept	14th ditto.
Actg. Dep. Asst. Comry. W. Willis of the Ord. Dept	14th ditto.
Actg. Conductor Robert Elliott do..	14th ditto.

No 726. Ensign W. B. Griffiths of the 51st Regt. M. N. I. is allowed to proceed to the Neilgherries for the benefit of his health, with leave of absence for one year.

No. 727. Lieut. William Loch of the 1st regiment light cavalry (Lancers) is appointed superintendant of His Highness the Guicowars Contingent of Horse in Kattewar, vice captain Bury killed in action.

No. 728. The following copy of a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 52, dated 28 September last to the address of the Government of Fort Saint George is published for general information.

Reply to Para 20 of letter dated 8th July 1842 No. 39.

Petition from Pensioned Serjeant Hood, soliciting the question of that his pension may be paid at the rate of exchange at which the exchange of pensions fixed in British currency 2s. 1d. is to be paid to pensioned soldiers from our service permitted to reside in India, we authorise you to issue the pensions of serjeant P. Flood and of other soldiers placed in similar circumstances at the exchange of 2s. 1d. the company's rupee.

Para 1. Having again taken into our consideration the question of

2. We take this opportunity of authorizing you to issue at the same rate of exchange the bounty receivable in certain cases by Soldiers of her majesty's and our service on re-enlisting.

No 729. The field order by major general England dated Candahar, 31st July 1842, appointing Lieut. A. A. Nelson H. M. 40 Regt. to act as a sub-assistant commissary general with the Bombay troops, proceeding with major general Nott is confirmed.

No 730. Captain J. D. Hallett, deputy assistant commissary general, southern division of the army is allowed to proceed to the Presidency on private affairs from the 5 Proximo to the 6th January next.

No 731 Captain G. S. Browne of the 16th Regt. N. I. is confirmed in the appointment of Line Adjutant at Shooj from the 1st October last vice Lt. Capt. Postans of the 15th Regt. N. I. proceeded to Europe.

Bombay Castle, 26th November 1842.

No 732. Ensign J. G. Moyle of the 10th Regt. N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col
Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 25th Nov. 1842.

1. Private Cassum Ally is transferred from the 26th regiment native infantry, to the 7th regiment native infantry, and Private Shewram from the latter to the former corps.

2. Serjeant major A. Dunlop of the 16th regiment native infantry, is appointed garrison serjeant major at Surat and directed to join as early as practicable.

3. The following order is confirmed:

An order by lieutenant colonel C. Payne, dated Surat 31st Oct. 1842, appointing barrack serjeant Brewer to act as garrison serjeant major until further orders.

4. Assistant apothecary D. Horton of the 2d battalion of artillery is directed to accompany to detail of her majesty 80th Foot proceeding to Vingorla, returning from that place to the Presidency on being released by an assistant apothecary of the southern division.

5 2nd Lieutenants M. Kennedy and W. Kedall of the Engineers, are directed to proceed and join the head quarters of the corps of sappers and miners at Poona.

6 The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:

23d Regt. N. I.—Brevet major J. Outram from 23d November, to 23d December, to remain in Bombay on private affairs.

Nat. Vet. Bat.—Surgeon A. Duncan from 15th Dec., to 10th January 1843, to proceed to the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

Golz. Provl. Bat.—Assistant surgeon W. Sullivan from 21st Nov., to 15th Dec., to remain in Bombay on urgent Private affairs.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 28th Nov. 1842.

1. The honorable the governor in council has been pleased to direct the following list of a cadet being published in general orders.

No. 7 of 1842.

LIST OF RANK OF A CADET FOR THE BOMBAY INFANTRY.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Liverpool of the ship by which to proceed viz:

George Davison ..... Catherine 4th Sept.

(Signed) PHILIP MELVILL,
Secretary Military Dept.

East India House,
28th Sept 1842.

East India House, London, 30th September 1842.
(a true copy)
(Signed) J. C. MELVILL.

2. The following order by lieutenant colonel C. French K. H. commanding Lower Scinde, is confirmed.

An order dated Kurrachee, the 1st instant appointing serjeant John Campbell her m.'s 22d regiment to be chaplain clerk at that station, vice serjeant Thomas her majesty 40th regiment under order to march.

An order dated Kurrachee the 9th instant directing assistant surgeon Russell to receive medical charge of the detachment of her majesty 22d regiment proceeding to Upper Scinde from the 10th instant.

3. The following order is confirmed:

An order by major general P. Pearon, dated Mhow the 17th instant, directing the issue of 30 days subsistence money to each of 34 rejected recruits enlisted for the 16th regiment native infantry, and one for the 8th regiment native infantry, to enable them to return to their native villages.

4. The following transfers are ordered in the regiment of artillery:

Major G. W. Gibson, from 2d Battalion to 1st Battalion.
„ W. Jacob „ 1st do 2d do.

5. Major G. W. Gibson, is directed to join the head quarters of the 1st battalion of artillery at Ahmednuggur.

6. Recruit Sahib Deen Doobay, exhibited to general service and at present attached to the Recruit Depot at Mhow, is posted to the 16th regiment native infantry.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 24th Nov. 1842.

The units of the regiment of artillery, and European infantry, at the Presidency are attached the former, to the head quarters of the 2nd battalion, and the latter to the Right Wing 2nd regiment European light infantry until further orders.

The commander in chief is pleased to authorize the issue of 15 days subsistence money to each of 4th rejected recruits enlisted for the 11th regiment native infantry to enable them to return to their native villages.

Lance Naique Sumboo Goorwa of the 14th regiment native infantry having satisfactorily accounted for overstaying his leave of absence is to be readmitted on the strength of that corps from the date he was made a casualty.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

BOMBAY.

Price Current and Mercantile Register.

Saturday, November 26th 1842.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—We have heard of Purchases at the rates quoted in our last number, but this staple has submitted to a trifling decline, during the last two or three days, and the present ruling rates are as under.

Surat, Broach, & Jumbooser	Rs. 97	93 per Surat Candy of 784 lbs.
Oomrawutty	„ 92	95 „ „
Dholera, & Bhowaggur	„ 91	93 „ „
Komptah	„ 83	88 „ „

OPIUM (Malwa).—Has suffered a slight decline and is now quoted at Rs. 975 to Rs. 240 per chest.

Imported from 31 Nov 1841 to the 21 Nov. 1842	Chests 21,865
Exported under passes for 1841-42 and from previous year's balance of 2000 chests, from 27th October 1841 to the 22d November 1842	17,5373
Remains Chests	5767½

WOOL.—Continues excessively dull, prices remain as noted in our last.

COPPER.—As before noted.

PEPPER (Malabar).—Maintains its price of Rs. 53 per candy.

PEPPER (Batcalla).—is at its former quotations.

COIR YARN.—no alteration.

THE PRODUCE OF THE PERSIAN AND ARABIAN GULF.

MOTHER O'PEARL SHELL. } As quoted in our last issue.
GUMS. }
ELEPHANTS TEETH. }

THE MONEY MARKET.

A fair amount of Bills upon London has been sold during the past few days at the annexed quotations.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—Is 1 11d. per Rupee for Bills at 30 days sight,—2 1 0⅝ to 2 1 1 at 6 months.

CALCUTTA. }
MADRAS. } Are without variation.
CHINA. }

SOVEREIGNS. } We do not hear of any
BOMBAY BANK SHARES. } alteration since our last
BANK OF WESTERN INDIA } quotations.
COMPANY'S PAPER.—Is in great demand. Subscriptions to the open loan have of late been very considerable.

FREIGHTS.

Freights, have further declined since last week, owing to the causes then assigned of many vessels being placed simultaneously on the birth both for London and Liverpool—the high prices demanded for Cotton and other staple exports—the miserable advices of the English Produce markets conveyed by the last Steamer, which have greatly curtailed operations—and the vast accumulation of Tonnage at present in port. We see no prospect of freights improving for some months hence.

There is but little doing to China.

TO LONDON.—35s. per Ton.
„ LIVERPOOL.—From 30s. to 36s.
„ CLYDE.—From 40s. to 42s. 6d.
„ CHINA.—Rupees 9 per candy to Macao and Rs 6 additional to Whampoa.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES

Arrivals.

November 14. Lieutenant Colonel R. R. Macdonald, Adjutant General from Poonah.
Do. 26th. Lieutenant J. B. Seton, 1st Regiment European Infantry from do.
Do. do. Surgeon J. J. Cunningham, M. D. from Ahmednuggur.
Do. 27th Captain C. Shirt, 20th Regiment Native Infantry from Quetah.
Do. do. Dr. Franklin, Staff from Karrachee.
Do. 28th. Captain S. D. Smyth, 4th Regiment Rifle from Nellgherry.
Do 29th. Assistant Surgeon D Greenson, Wing 24 Regiment Regiment from Surat
Do. do. Captain Grant, do do. from do.

Departures.

November 25th. Lieutenant Outhwaite, Artillery to Ahmednuggur.
Do. do Lieutenant E Wing, Artillery to Deesa.
Do. 29th. Lieutenant H. H. Rose, 1st European Regiment to Poonah.
Do. do. Captain Mont Staff to Belgaum
Do 30th. Major C. W. Gibson, Artillery to Ahmednuggur.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

Nov. 27th. Barque Maria, R. Miller, master from Aden.
Do. E. I. C. Steamer Zenobia, mr. A. Newman, in charge from Suez 5th and Aden 17th instant.
Passengers—Miss Venture, 1 Jew and native servants, 21 class, 3 European seamen, 16 rank and file of H. M. 17th regt 8 women, 12 children 1 subedar, 55 native troops, 21 women, 20 children, 16 Lascars, 1 naique and 8 sepoys of Marines.
Do Iron Steamer Indus, midshipman F. W. Hopkins, in charge from Karrachee.
Passengers—Dr. Franklin, staff, captain Grant, staff, W. Kerr, quarter master Her Majesty's 28th regt. Surgeon Orr, 1 H. M. 24 regt. lieutenant Macmahon, H. M. 44th regt. lieutenant Mollan, do. do. captain Shirt, 20th regt. N. I. 35 Lancer's artillery, 4 Lancers Indus Flotilla, 12 native servants.
Do. Steamer Sir James Rivett Carnac, G. H Quinton, master from Surat 26th Nov.
Passengers—Dr Greenson 48 natives.
28th. E. I. C Pattamar Purwah, Hooseen Khan, syrang from Surat.

Departures.

Nov. 23d. American Schooner Rowena, John Shirly, master to Zanzibar.
27th Ship Lord Lyndoch, T. Cawsey, master to Penang.
Passengers—C. Henry and W. Henry
Do Ship Higginson, H. Hogg, master to Liverpool.
Passengers—Mrs Miller and servants, mrs. Macdogal, 4 children and servants.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	ARMED.	WHERE FROM.	WHEN SAIL.
Steamer Victoria	H. C. Indian Navy	Suez	1 Dec
Burrell	Eglinton Maclean & co	London	
Berkshire	Foster and co	London	In Dec
William & Ann	Eglinton Maclean & co.	London	30 Nov
Margaret	Brownlie and co	London	
Rajasthan	W. Nicol & co	London	
Brocksbarnsbury	Dirom Carter & co	London	1 Jan
Coromandel	R. & A. Hormajee	London	1 Jan
Maitland	Remington & co	London	Jeipatch
Hertfordshire	Erimton Maclean & co	London	
Malabar	Skinner & co	London	4 Jan
Edward	Frith & co	London	
Victory	Frith and co	Liverpool	
Providence	Eglinton McLean & co	Liverpool	25 Nov
John Campbell	Foster & co	Liverpool	
Argyll	Foster & co	Liverpool	
Ann	Jas. T. Edmond & co	Liverpool	
Leonard Dobbin	W. Nicol & co	Liverpool	
Herald	deVicar Burn & co	Liverpool	
Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	
Portland	Campbell Miller & co	Liverpool	28 Nov
William Wallis	Eglinton Maclean & co	Liverpool	
Caledonia	James Green & co	Clyde	
Boadicea	Foster & co	China	
Walker	Woods & co	China	2 Dec
Marley	Dirom Carter & co	China	3 Dec
Ardasseer	Jamsetjee Cowasjee & co	China	
Tyrer	Forbes & co	China	
William Shand	R. & A. Hormarjee	China	Impress
Studley	W. & A. Graham & co	China	
John Gray	Campbell Miller & co	China	
Seringapatam	Dirom Carter & co	Singapore	1 Dec
Prince Albert	D. & M. Pestonjee	Calcutta	
Formosa	Campbell Miller & co	Calcutta	
Kate	Campbell Miller & co	Calcutta	
Hopkinson	Dirom Carter & co	Madras	
Mona	Dirom Carter & co	Sale	
Beacoolen	Frith & co		
Champion	Skinner & co		
Mountstuart	deVicar Burn & co		
Caleb	Cheonjee Manjee		
Ghazee	Jamsetjee Cowasjee & co		
Wanderer	D. & M Pestonjee		
British Merchant	Khoja Ghanee Mahomed		
Scaleby Castle	Pollexfen Milne & co		
Hyderabad	R. & A. Hormarjee		
Earl of Clare	McVicar Burn & co		
Mary Ann	Jamsetjee J. Sons & co		
Bussora Merchant	deVicar Burn & co		
John Panter	Remington & co		
Casuarina	deVicar Burn & co		
Harrison	Higginson & Cardwell		
Bentley	Remington & co		
Keiso	Foster & co		
John Brewer	deVicar Burn & co		
Madonna	C. Cowasjee & co		
Castle Huntley	Brownlie & co		
Clarence	R. & A. Hormarjee		
Orleana	Dirom Carter & co		
Eleanor	Skinner & co		
William Brean	W. & T. Edmond & co		
Intrinsic	Grey & co		
John Knox	Grey & co		
Wild Irish Girl	Frith & co		
Salisbury	W. & T. Edmond & co		
Worcestershire	W. Nicol & co		
Ann Martin	McVicar Burn & co		
Eagles	D. & M. Pestonjee		
Harmony	Erimton Maclean & co		
Eleanor Lancaster	McVicar Burn & co		
Helen Mar	W. Nicol & co		
Eden	Remington & co		
Token	Forbes & co		
Dartmouth	Dirom Carter & co		
Lucy Wright	McVicar Burn & co		
Clutha	Ritchie Stuart & co		
Mor	Cowington & co		
Z-phyr (American)	McVicar Burn & co		
Julia	Merchin Cohoon & co		
Hannah Kerr	Ritchie Stuart & co		
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	Motiram Mynram		
Ternate	Forbes and co		
England	W. and A. Grahame & co		
Sophia	Merwanjee Naserwanjee		
Augusta	D. and M. Pestonjee		
Neptune	Campbell Miller & co		
Maria			
H. M. S. Druid.	Cleopatra		
H. C. Steamers	Hugh Lindsay		
	Semostris		
	Indus		
H. C. Brig	Tapter		
„ „ „	Tweezer Cardiva		
„ „ „	Euphrates		
„ „ Sloop	Elphinstone		
„ „ „	Coote		
„ „ „	Schooner Maldive		
„ „ Royal Tiger			
„ „ Cutter	Narbuddah		
„ „ Ship	Hastings		

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Nov. 17th—Arab Ship Azeez, Nacoda, from Penang 10th October; English Barque Elizabeth, Dundas, from Singapore 7th October, and English Ship Ennerdale, Boodle, from Liverpool 1st July.

17th—English Ship Outerspool, J. Comforth, from Liverpool, 22d June.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Agincourt, from England.—Mrs Henderson, mrs. Pattoun, mrs. Goldie, mrs. Stewart, mrs. Brooch misses Turner, A. Turner, Elliott, M. Elliott, Henderson, Pattoun, Stewart Baker, William, and Fraser; J. Down, esq. civil servant; major Pattoun and lieut. Evans, 21st fusiliers; ensign Dilkes, 31 buffs; Stewart, esq; dr. Horton, B. N. I; messrs. Jones, Allen, Baker, Birch and Manning, A cadets; messrs. Mason, Corbett, Holt and Ward, Horton, B. N. I; messrs. Bathurst and Howden; masters Stewart, Hill and Green.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

November 17, Barque Champion, W. Budd, from Macao 16th August, Singapore 24 October, and Penang 21 instant.

Passengers. Lieutenant Loughman, 5th M. N. I., 7 Natives from Singapore.

Do. 18, Barque Seabrow, E. Wiconin, from Pondicherry 17th October. Bimlipatam 10th, Vizagapatam 13th, and Coringa 16th instant.

DEPARTURES.

November 15, Barque Indian Queen, J. Clark, to Vizagapatam.

Do. Barque Ann, J. H. Thorne, to Bombay.

Passengers for Managalore—Dr. mrs. Lovell, Madras Establishment. For Bombay—J. G. Hedley, Esq., mr. Fead, late Chief Officer of the ship General Kyd.

Do. 16. Barque Gilbert Henderson, James Tweedie to Calcutta.

Passengers. Major and mrs. Huntley, mr. Dodds, mr. Haviland, mr. Fegan, mr. Johnson, Ensign Beaumont, and 3 Parsees.

Do. do. Ship Hindostan, C. J. Redman, to Cape and London.

Passengers for Cape. Mrs. Trotter, and 4 children, T. C. Trotter, Esq. B. C. S., Ravenshaw, Esq., B. C. S., 2 Europeans and 3 Native servants. For London, Mesdames Stafford, McDonald, and 3 children, Beever, and 3 children, and Young, and 2 children, captains Way, H. M. 39th Regiment, and Beever, Ensign Pinviair, 52d B. N. I., W. Patterson, Esq., B. C. S., R. Stafford, Esq., W. C. Davis, Esq., W. M. Davis, Esq. 2 European, and 4 Native servants.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

Died at Parell on the Morning of the 25th November 1842, after a lingering illness of Eight months, Ann Frederica, the beloved Child of G. B. Procter, aged 2 Months and 7 days.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on Thursday night, the 10th November, mrs. Sarah Anna Bennett, wife of mr. John Bennett, of the barque City-Palace, of a son.

At Dunbar Factory, Tirhoot, on the evening of the 6th November, the lady of R. B. Rouald, esq. of a son and heir.

At Balasore, on the morning of the 14th November, the lady of Major C. E. Taylor, esq. of the civil service, of a son.

At Bhagulpore, on the 11th November, the lady of W. A. Bolton, esq. of a daughter.

At Gowalior, on the 4th November, the lady of Robert Hamilton, Irvine, esq. M. D. of a son.

In Camp at Runa imore, near Agra, on the 4th November, the lady of captain Van Homrig 44th regt. N. I. of a daughter.

At Sharunpoor, on the 4th November, the lady of D. Robertson esq. C. S. of a daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 21 November, the lady of A. A. Roberts, esq. C. S. of a son.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 11th November, mr. Bernard Furie, aged 33 years and 7th months

At Kurnaul, on the 1st November, of fever, F. S. McMullen, esq. lieut. 1st E. L. I., Fort adjutant of Fort William, and superintendent of gentleman cadets, aged 27 years.

At Kurnaul, on the 4th November, Helen Julia Sinclair, the 4th daughter of captain and mrs. Hawthorne 7th light cavalry, aged 15 months and 3 days.

At Meerut, on the 6th November, Henry, the youngest son of captain Field, H. M. 9th foot, aged 13 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Chickpoor, on the 29th October, the lady of Lieutenant Griffin, 25th Regiment M. N. I. of a son.

At Ootacamund, on the 1st November East Indies, the lady of major John M. Boyes 1st Madras N. V. Battalion, of a son.

At Jaulnah, on the 4th November, the lady of captain S. F. McKenzie, 2d Madras Cav., of a daughter.

At Combatoor, on the 11th November, the lady of J. C. Wroughton, Esq. of a son.

At Combatoor, on the 13th instant, the lady of assistant surgeon H. W. Porteous, of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 5th November the lady of Andrew Robertson, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Vepery Church, on the 18th November by the Rev. W. P. Powell, D. C. L. mr. Henry James Gardener, only son of the late James Gardner Esq. of Paulghautcherry to miss Helen Matilda Walsh.

DEATHS.

At Madras, on the 11th instant, Frederick Clinton, youngest son of F. C. Lewis, Esq. Mad. Cs., aged 9 months.

At Bellary, on the 14th instant, mrs. F. Mandeville, relict of the late Lieutenant Colonel Mandeville, of the Artillery, aged 52 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Economy we are compelled to decline—we cannot insert any letter, having a tendency to deprive men of their offices, the duties of which they honestly discharge, no matter how they may be appointed.—Ed. B. C.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1842.

Calcutta papers to the 18th, Madras the 19th, Agra the 17th and Delhi the 16th Instant have reached us. Some extracts will be found below.

THE "ZENOBIA."—The H. C.'s Steamer *Zenobia* Mr. A. Newman, Commanding arrived on the 27th Instant.

She Left Bombay..	1	A. M.	17th Oct.
Arrived at Aden....	8	P. M.	25th do.
Left..... do	6	P. M.	26th do.
Arrived at Suez.. ..	8	P. M.	2d Nov.
Left.... .. do	4-30	P. M.	5th do.
Arrived at Aden....	2	P. M.	12th do.
Left..... do		noon	17th do.
Arriv. at Bombay	1-30	A. M.	27th do.

The *Zenobia* saw nothing of the *Auckland*.

The *India* arrived at Aden from Suez on the 8 th and left for Galle at 5 P. M. 12th Nov.

The *Zenobia* brings no news whatever from Egypt excepting that there had been a heavy fall of Rain at Suez. An occurrence unknown for seven years; wells filled and water sweet for the nonce.

The Barque *Seaton*, Captain Smith which sailed for Bombay from Aden in the latter end of September, returned to that place on the 13th Nov. under Jury Masts, having encountered a severe tempest about the 1st or 2nd in lat. 14 N. Long. 60 East and lost her Main and Fore Mast.

The Pacha's Ship which left Suez some time since for Mauritius with a cargo of Wheat was still at Aden the Nacoda having put back being unable to find his way to that island.

This speaks volumes for the nautical skill of the Pachas, seamen. The *profit* on the cargo of Wheat, will be easily calculated.

We have pleasure in announcing that William Howard Esq. Barrister at Law, has been chosen Chairman of the Bench of Magistrates, in the room of the late and lamented W. C. Bruce Esq.

We believe we are not premature in announcing, that S. S. Dickenson Esq. Barrister at Law, has been nominated Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

It has long been a reproach to this Presidency and the inhabitants thereof, that they dragged through a weary existence, without any greater excitement, than what the dinner hour afforded, or a Government House Ball called forth. Morose people said, it was only necessary to become acclimatized, in order to become a dullard, and one short year was said to be sufficient to eradicate from the most mercurial, the remnants of humor, wit and drollery, which the overland Journey might have left in their temperaments. We remember in one of our atrabilious fits in the days of our Griffinage, complaining to an old seasoned Bombayer, of the dullness and ennui so prevalent throughout society. We were much enlivened by the assurance, that after one revolution of the seasons, all desire for excitement of a kind entailing any trouble or personal exertion, would be eradicated from our *social* system—and that if Sheridan or Curran had been condemned to a year's residence in Bombay, their wit and brilliancy would have irrecoverably evaporated, and that Joe Miller if resuscitated and suffered to "revisit the glimpses of the moon," would become incapable of any pun, quirk or quibble of the least possible pretension. We think our "tight little Island" has been basely calumniated and that all things considered, there *is* an average share of fun and frolic to be met with, if people will not doggedly refuse to acknowledge things by their proper titles, and call things by their proper names. Have we not and are we not to have Balls innumerable—Theatrical amusements—(when the Theatre is finished) Have we not Golf—cricket—Rackets. Hand Ball—Yachting—Horse Races—Temperance Societies, and all *other* modes of innocent recreation? Have we not had considerable excitement arising out of the establishment of the New Bank? Did not the Banking Mania possess men for a time to the exclusion of all *other serious concerns*? And are we not now mad, aye, "mad as March hares," upon the subject of *Hotels*? If any man doubt the existence of this prevailing mania—we refer the unbeliever to our goodly columns for the past month, where he will find amongst the advertisements that *three Hotels* have started under most flattering auspices.

First—we have the "British *Hotel*, and Family Boarding House"—under the management of Mr. and Mrs Blackwell; we had almost said "an old friend with a new face—but that would have illdescribed the respectable successor of the old "*Victoria*," which was no friend of ours, seeing that it wanted sundry ablutions and purifications, which have happily been effected under the new "regime." There is an old story of a cleanly character of antiquity who was assigned the noisome task of purging the Augean Stables—this Prince of scavengers, finding that brooms and pitchforks would not make any sensible impression upon the accumulated filth of ages, turned the course of a rapid river through the aforesaid Stables, and in an incredibly short time, and at a railroad pace accomplished the mighty object. We have not heard that the old "Victoria" has been "the channel to a flood" such as we have been describing, or whether spades shovels and pickaxes have been employed in the work of innovation, but this we *do* know from ocular demonstration, that the present "British Hotel"—is a most creditable and cleanly establishment and that travellers may if they choose to avail themselves of its advantages, have every comfort and attention, that a well conducted Hotel can bestow—and a man may be as comfortable an inmate thereof, as if he were in his own house and far more so, if in his own house he enjoy the inestimable privilege of possessing a scolding wife or a squalling miniature likeness of himself. The "British Hotel" therefore is, and will continue to be in high estimation with the *citizen* portion of the community—that is to say, those who from business or inclination prefer being in the midst of the Fort, surrounded by *Mercer's* and other shops of unrivalled attractions.

"*Hope Hall*, which figures as number 2 in our list—is delightfully situated—elegantly fitted up for the accomodation of families, as well as single travellers—quite the *rus in urbe*—a quarter of an hour will suffice for carrying you to the Fort, provided always you have a fast—trotting "Parsee" horse—warranted not to run over passengers, and thereby cause vexatious delays—you may have your choice whether you will sleep under a solid roof—a tent—or the open air—if the latter be preferred, there will be a reduction in the charge for sleeping apartment—in fine it would require the tongue and pen of the illustrious *George Robins*, adequately to describe the perfections of Hope Hall—we fear we have not done it anything like justice.

Our third in the list, we must describe from hearsay—never having been so fortunate as to experience in our own proper person, the health-renovating, balmy influences of which the *Mahabaleshwar* Hotel may justly boast. There is classic beauty in the heading of, a splendid Advertisement, which calls attention to the Victoria Hotel at Malcolm Pait, "Mahableshwar." *Dum Spiro, Spero!* The motto of the Hope family!—the solace to friendship so frequently and so gracefully administered by the Doctors?—"Whilst there is life—there is hope." Sweet, soothing assurance! who would not wish to breathe, and study the "pleasures of Hope," in such a locality? The man who wrote the Prospectus, must be an *entertaining* fellow—every Hotelkeeper ought to be an *entertaining* fellow—and we venture to predict, that if any of our Readers will only try the experiment, he will find "*entertainment* for both man and Horse" at Malcolm Pait.

We had written so far, when we were favored with an extract from a letter, written by a gentleman, who has had opportunities of contrasting the comforts of Hotels in the three Presidencies and his estimate of the Victoria Hotel at Malcolm Pait, is a very flattering one—that gentleman having at his command, one of the best private Bungalows, took up his residence at the Victora, which he preferred to his own well appointed House—The Hotel is kept by a Portuguese, who is very zealous to please, and we generally find that those who are very zealous to please, succeed in their efforts—We consider that the establishment of such an Hotel, so situated and so conducted, is of incalculable advantage to this presidency, we are assured that one may leave Bombay at half an hour's Notice, and without bringing any of the usual indispensables for travellers with him; he may find everything he can want or wish for, at the Victoria.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was held the morning before last on the Body of a respectable man of the Hindoo Caste who was drowned the previous afternoon in a well belonging to the Premises of a House in the Native Town.—It appeared that the deceased had been complaining of feeling unwell in the morning, a few hours before, but how he had came into the well, whether by his own act or otherwise was not satisfactorily established—and a Verdict found drowned was returned.

An inquest was also held yesterday afternoon on the Body of a young Girl of the Hindoo Caste who had fallen into a well in an Oart near the Mazagon Police Office, where she was washing a *Saree* standing imprudently on the wall of the well and dipping it up and down—Assistance was immediately rendered on the alarm being given and the Body taken out, but too late for the remedial measures resorted to being successful—A Verdict of accidental Death were returned.

The Body of a Hindoo a young man has been also we learn washed upon the the shore near Warree Bunder and awaits an Inquest.

The following letter is so *feelingly* written, and upon a subject of so much interest to the Shipping Community, that we give it a prominent place in our Columns.—

SIR.—Through the medium of your Paper, I beg to call the attention of those whom it may concern to the state of the wreck of the ship that was burnt and scattled some time ago in the Harbour.

The remains of this vessel lies about two hundred yards from the Apollo Bunder where boats and small craft are constantly passing and repassing. The wreck is highly dangerous, as a strong tide is always running over it and it cannot be seen either at day or night except when the water is low the liability of accidents to Boats is therefore manifest. However putting accidents aside, if it is not soon removed, it will create a bank which will ultimately be a great abstraction to the navigation of that part of the Harbour.

A little trouble now would soon cause this dangerous and unsightly nuisance to be cleared away, which in a well regulated Port would not have been suffered to exist so long as it has done.

I would not have troubled you Mr. Editor with the communication, but I don't cry out before I am hurt. My long boat got on the wreck a few days ago, and made a large hole in her bottom, which has cost sixty Rupees to put in order, and which also rankes a considerable hole in the pocket of your obedient servant

NAUTICUS.

Bombay, 28th November 1842.

The following gratifying Correspondence has been placed at our disposal.—We do not hesitate to print it, feeling as we do, that it enhances the honor bestowed on Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

East India House, the 18th August 1842.

SIR.—I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to transmit to you the accompanying letter from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to your address which has been forwarded to the Court by the Government of Bombay.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed.) JAMES C. MELVILL, Sy.

SIR CHARLES FORBES Bart.

TO JAMES COSMO MELVILL Esq.
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 18th August, transmitting, by command of the Court of Directors a sealed letter from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to my address, which had been forwarded to the Court by the Government of Bombay.

I enclose for the information of the Court, a copy of Sir Jamsetjee's letter to me, and shall be ready to pay the amount of the Fees of his Patent of Knighthood £227 10 0 advanced by them, should it be their intention to require a refund of the same: But I take the liberty of observing, that the honor so justly conferred upon Sir Jamsetjee, and chiefly as I believe, through the instrumentality of the Court, would be enhanced by a free grant of the Patent; or rather by the Court bearing the expense of it, which I had hoped might have been their intention, in stepping forward to pay the Fees, in the first instance or I should immediately have directed the amount to be repaid at the India House.

The Court will not, I am sure, suppose for a moment, that the pecuniary consideration would weigh with me, in throwing out this suggestion, which I do, without the knowledge or authority of Sir Jamsetjee, but in the hope that it may not prove unacceptable to the Honorable Court.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed.) CHARLES FORBES.

Fitz Roy Square, }
3d September 1842. }

Bombay, 30th May 1842.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have to request that you will do me the favor to pay to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors on my account the Sum of £227 10 being the amount of Fees on the Patent of Knighthood so graciously conferred on me by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, advanced by them as per their despatch of date the 3d March to the Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Bombay.

I remain with great respect,
My Dear Sir,
Your most faithful Servant.
(Signed.) J. JEJEEBHOY.

SIR CHARLES FORBES Bart.
&c. &c. &c. London.

East India House 13th Sept. 1842.

SIR,—I have laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your letter of the 5th Instant, enclosing copy of one addressed to you by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy requesting that repayment may be made to the Court of the sum of £227 10 advanced by them on account of Fees on the Patent of Knighthood conferred on him by Her Majesty.

In reply, I am commanded to inform you that the Court, under the influence of deep gratitude to Her Majesty, and of high respect for the character of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, are anxious that the honor so worthily conferred should be unattended by expence. I am therefore to request that you will be pleased to communicate to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy the desire of the Court, and the reasons upon which is founded.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed.) J. D. DICKINSON,
Dep. Secy.

SIR CHARLES FORBES Bart.

TO J. D. DICKENSON Esq.
Deputy secretary to the Honble the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

SIR,—I had the honor to receive your letter of the 13th Instant, in reply to mine to the 5th to Mr. Melville, and I have had great pleasure in transmitting it by the mail of this day to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy of Bombay, who will, I feel assured, be highly gratified by its contents.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your, most obedient humble Servant.
(Signed) CHARLES FORBES.

Fitz Roy Square, }
30th Sept. 1842. }

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following gratifyin Address to Mr. Milliamson.

ADDRESS FROM THE NATIVES OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO THOMAS WILLIAMSON, ESQUIRE,
Late Revenue Commissioner under the Government of Bombay.
LONDON.

SIR—When you were about to leave the Bombay Presidency for England in December 1838, we were unwilling that you should depart without receiving from us some expression of our respect and regard; but having been told that you were proceeding on leave for three years, and would at the end of that period return to this country, to occupy again a place in the service of Government, we abstained from addressing you for that purpose, lest our act should be misrepresented, and our motive misinterstood; since then, however, we have learnt, with deep concern and regret, that you have resigned the Honorable Company's Service. We and our fellow subjects must therefore abandon the hopes which we entertained of benefit to us from the extensive knowledge, and experience, respecting all matters connected with our welfare being again brought into exercise in this country, with the zeal for which you were distinguished for the promotion of our comfort and happiness and the advancement of our best interests. Your retirement, however, while it impresses us with a deep sense of our loss, reminds us also that we have a duty to perform; a duty which we had trusted we should have been enabled to discharge at some future period, after having been gratified with seeing you once more amongst us, and after your presence here had realized the expectations of benefit to our country, which were justified by your past exertions, and warranted by their results.

It is not for us to dwell upon the ability and zeal in the various situations filled by you in the public service, which early attracted the attention of Government, and which led first to your selection for the high and honorable situation of Secretary to Government in the Territorial and Financial Departments, and subsequently to your elevation to the very important and responsible office of Revenue Commissioner, the highest in the Revenue Line. The value of your public services and the benefits which the state derived from them, have, we doubt not, been acknowledged by the Government and Honorable Court of Directors.

We would, however, allude briefly to the effect of the measures which you originated, suggested, or were otherwise instrumental in having adopted, and most of which were carried into execution under your superintendence; since it was the circumstance of those measures conducing in a high degree to the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people, that, together with the liberality and consideration which marked your intercourse with, and conduct towards all classes of Natives, inspired us with the feelings of personal regard, respect, and gratitude, which impel us to address you on the present occasion.

Your public life in this country has indeed been from the very first, a life of active practical usefulness. It was marked before the season of youth was passed with the same characteristics which in maturer years gained for you the admiration and respect, both of your fellow countrymen and of the Natives of India. You had resided amongst us but a very short period when your ability, zeal, and intimate acquaintance with your duty attracted the marked attention of the Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone; at this period you were entrusted with the charge of some of the most disturbed districts in Guzerat, inhabited, in parts almost exclusively, by a race who are robbers by profession. By a union of firmness, (and vigor, where necessary, in the use of the military resources placed at your disposal,) with liberal fiscal measures, strict observance of faith, and a conciliatory demeanour towards a people previously little accustomed to such treatment from their rulers, you converted these wild and predatory Tribes into peaceable and industrious cultivators. In the settlements which you made at a shortly subsequent period with some of the chieftains of Guzerat, you provided for the due assertion of the rights of Government, at the same time that you satisfied the chieftains themselves that every consideration had been paid to their feelings and just claims. While Collector of Kaira, your administration was marked by the reduction and equalization of the assessment; the restoration of deserted villages; the improvement of the district and village accounts, and measures for protecting the Ryots from oppression and unauthorized exactions. In 1827, having been appointed to enquire into the claims of the Punderpe-has in the Konkan, whose privileges had in various cases been interfered with, in a manner which had given rise to loud complaints and great discontent throughout the province, you submitted a Report which, while it elicited from that distinguished statesman Sir J. Malcolm the highest encomiums, procured for that class the recognition of their right, which they have since undisturbedly enjoyed. In the following year the abuses which prevailed in the management of the Broach Collectorate, were exposed and corrected, and an improved revenue system introduced by you, which, while it has relieved the cultivators of much hardship, which they suffered at the hands of subordinates, has tended in no small degree to the prosperity of those districts.

Comparatively little of what good is done by a Secretary to Government can be known to any but the Members of Government themselves; but so highly were your abilities as Territorial Secretary rated by Sir J. Malcolm and Lord Clare, that on a vacancy occurring in the office of Revenue Commissioner you were appointed to fill that important post, and in that capacity proposed and saw carried out those measures from which the most substantial advantages have flowed to the cultivating and other classes of this Presidency. The disordered state of the Surat Zilla having attracted the attention of both the local and Home Governments, you were desired to investigate and suggest remedies for the evil. Personal investigation, conducted with much labor and great patience, having satisfied you that the Assessment was excessive, the revenue management defective, and the Ryots oppressed, measures suggested by you were adopted by Government, which put an end to all those evils; and since then each succeeding year has furnished evidence that agriculture is flourishing, that the people are contented, while the Government Revenue has abundantly shared in the effects produced by the general prosperity of the province. The permanent location of the covenanted assistants to the Collectors of Land Revenue in the several districts throughout the Presidency, was suggested by you to the Government, and its good effects have been apparent in checking frauds and abuses affording ready redress to the people, and giving the officers employed a practical insight into the state of the Country. By the organization, with your advice of the department of public works, by the appointment of a Superintendent of Roads, Tanks, Wells &c. with a number of scientific officers to assist him the wants of the Country in respect to those great desiderata for its improvement are being steadily supplied, contributing in no small degree to the personal comfort and happiness of the people, as well as augmentation of the public resources. The Assessment in the Deccan having remained very nearly as high as that to which it had in one way or another been raised by the Native Government, the condition of the people and the Revenue of the state were yearly deteriorating, you recommended and with the sanction of Government introduced a new Revenue Survey under competent Officers, for the purpose of revising, and, wherever necessary, reducing, the rents fixed on the land. The operations of these officers, under rules prepared by you for their guidance, have had the most striking effect in relieving the agriculture of the country: the husbandman receives now a fair return for his labor, thousands of acres which remained uncultivated have been brought under the plough, the population is increasing, industry has been restored, and the revenue, which used to be collected with so much difficulty is now realized without resource to measures of restraint. Your measures in Guzerat and the Deccan to put down all remnants of the oppressive system which, under former Governments, had been for centuries the ordinary means of exacting from their poverty-stricken Ryots unjust and exorbitant rents, were perfectly successful; and having been since followed up by the authorities in this country, have tended materially to infuse a new spirit into the disheartened Ryots and to improve their condition; whilst the means specially devised by you for the purpose have imparted great efficiency to the native Revenue establishments, and greatly raised their character as well as usefulness.

It would be tedious to detail all that you did to introduce new and superior products, or improve and increase those which were indigenous, especially such as were calculated to augment the exports of the Country. By the establishment of Nursery and Experimental Gardens and of Sheep Farms for the improvement of wool, and by various measures calculated to promote the extended cultivation of the Mauritius Cane, and manufacture of Sugar, the establishment of Mulberry plantations, and the production of Silk in the Dukan. The subject of the Transit duties which operated so injuriously on the internal Commerce of the Country, also engaged your attention until their abolition was effected by the late Sir Robert Grant; and it was on your representations that the Government were induced to relinquish numerous personal and Assessed taxes, as well as imposts extra to the established Customs Revenue, which were most vexatious in their nature, and oppressive in the mode of collection.

Many who fill high public situations in this country profess a desire to serve us, but few having the opportunities have used them so well as you have done for the improvement of the Country, the amelioration of the condition of the people, and the promotion of their prosperity. This the general sentiment of the people it would be a reproach to us to refrain from expressing in this public manner, for we are not more anxious that you should receive this evidence of our gratitude, than that it should be known to all that we regard such as you in the light of benefactors of our country.

It is superfluous, we trust, to assure you how large a share you and your acts will ever have of our thoughts, as well as of our thankfulness; and it would be uncandid if we did not acknowledge our wish and our hope that we and the interests of our Country, may occasionally have a place in your remembrance. As a token of our regard, we request that you will do us the favor to accept the piece of Plate* which we have requested Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co. of London to present to you in our name, in the hope that, as the offering of grateful hearts, it may not be altogether valueless in your estimation. It will serve to remind you of those amongst whom nearly twenty three years of your life were spent, and for whose benefit your best energies were successfully exerted, and who will ever pray for your health and happiness. With every consideration,

We subscribe ourselves, Sir,
Your most obedient, and faithful servants;
(Signed) by the principal Sirdars of the Deccan and 2,200 Natives and other Inhabitants of the Deckan, Konkan, Khandesh, and Guzerat Provinces of the Bombay Presidency.

* Of the value of 100 Guineas.

To the foregoing address is attached one signed by the principal Native Inhabitants of Bombay concurring generally in the sentiments expressed in the foregoing, and uniting in the offer of the Testimonial therein mentioned; also the original address, of which the following is a translation.

(*Translation* of an address from *Rawul* SHREE WUJESINGEE and his son SHREE BHAOSINGJEE of Suns than Bhownuggur, to THOMAS WILLIAMSON Esquire, late Revenue Commissioner under the Bombay Presidency, now residing in London.

AFTER COMPLIMANTS.

When you left Bombay for England, in the month of December 1828. We heard and hoped that you would return to Bombay after three years and again undertake Public duties. We have now been, informed that you have resigned the Government Service. This intelligence has occasioned us sorrow on many accounts. For following the Example of Majors Walker and Carnac, who, settled this Country, and who viewing us as the well wishers of the Honorable Company's Government, shewed a great regard for our Suons that (Estate) you adopted such measures for the good management of the Country, as minute enquiries into the condition of the several Zillas, (Districts) and your wisdom suggested—thereby proving your zeal for the interests of Government you also evinced equal regard for great and Petty Talookdars (Chiefs and Landholders) and afforded protection to those who deserved it. Your greatness and virtues shine forth in every place brighter than the Sun. From your intimate knowledge of this Country and of our Estate, we had entertained a hope of having arrangements effected in regard to several points through you, to whom we intended to represent them. But it is not proper now to touch upon such subjects—As an address on the part of the Natives of this Country, in testimony of the Estimation in which your benevolent acts and wise and efficient measures are held by them, is to be transmitted to you, we beg to send along with it this Communication from ourselves and trust you will do us the honor of accepting it as a tribute of our esteem. Dated Tuesday 8th. Aso Sood Sumwut 1898, corresponding with 11th October 1842.

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 16.

We considered it a duty, though an unpleasant one to give out last Monday, what was comparatively bad news, and though, as we supposed would be the case our later letters somewhat modify the disasters, it is only as far as regards the loss of the guns. The two officers mentioned have been killed. We are sorry to say. Lieutenant Christie, who was well known in this station, is the same officer of Artillery of whom we had reason to speak so well a very short time ago, whilst conveying guns and stores through the pass. It appears that two guns, though only 9 pounders, were actually taken from us, though recaptured the following day.* If all is true that is said, these certainly does appear (averse as we are to throw blame upon any officer, now that the troops are really "out of the wood,") great reason to censure certain of the arrangements or rather want of arrangements, which left much to chance and a reliance upon our own prowess; it is no excuse for not using precautionary measures, that to a great extent they were not required, and it is very deplorable to think that the enemy should, just as we were quitting their territory, have gained what they will construe into a victory, and to be lamented that any of our gallant fellows should have lost their lives through mismanagement when so near their goal of honour. Is not much of this to be attributed to the jealousy we clearly see reigning between the commandants and their partizans? A jealousy which whenever or wherever it occurs must be productive of great mischief and detriment to the service, but upon which it is useless to moralize, for it has scarcely ever been the good fortune of rival commanders to have strength of mind to prevent its being witnessed. Our letters written by either party contain animadversions accordingly and great blame, it will be seen in the following, is laid upon General Pollock for the hurried and carreless manner in which apparently not to disappoint his Lordship's expressed desires, the troops have wended their way through the pass. That much baggage and ammunition, and we suspect very much life, have been lost which more matured arrangements might have prevented, there can be little doubt, but the object has been obtained, and we are not disposed to cavil, although it is very evident that our withdrawal has to too great an extent partaken of a hurried retreat and had very little dignity about it, the enemy hanging on our very heels until the last moment. We observe that the "black mail" reported to have been paid for the free passage is again mentioned, we stated in a former number that 2,000 rupees had been paid, one of our present correspondents says 20,000 a more probable sum if any were given, but which we are disinclined to believe. We now present extracts from the letters we have received:—

Camp near Peshawur, 6th November, 1842.

The news I gave you a day or two ago is, in most respects but too true. Lieut. Christie of the Artillery and Ensign Nicolson of the 30th N. I. both fell in a skirmish General McGaskill had with the Khyberees on the 3d instant, but only two guns (9 pounders) were captured by the enemy which we again recovered the day after, it is however whispered that one of them was taken off the carriage and, as yet, is not to be found. A large brass gun, too, brought from Kabul, which Lord Ellenborough laid great stress upon getting to Ferozepore and exhibiting as a trophy, has been left in the pass by the 2d Division, it was found too heavy for the bullocks to drag over the Loodee Khamsah and it was expected that Nott's Division would bring it on, but he passed next day and I suppose, having quite enough of his own to take care of, refused to be troubled with it; it is a pity so a trophy should be left behind, perhaps to be returned to its old station at Kabul, and pointed out as the gun the Feringhees could not take away with them. Lord Ellenborough's disappointment will indeed be great at not getting hold of such a great gun." A vast number of camp followers and servants belonging to the Officers of the second division have been killed in the Change upon McGaskill, but I much regret that I cannot send you the full and true particulars of the event for they appear to be kept as a *bonne bouche* for a dispatch, the truth will however creep out and a pretty tale of mismanagement, I'll answer for it, will appear, there are lots of reports but those I will not give you, all I know is, that in returning from Kabul, our army has appeared more like a *retreating* than a conquering one, for such extreme haste in getting through the pass was any thing but wise, certainly injudicious and every day brings us here fresh instances of it, whilst many things tell plainly against the heads of departments, which will make Lord E. stare, aye and swear too, if he ever uses so plebian a custom; however, it is of no use grumbling I will leave that to him. Pollock's 1st division is encamped within four miles of Pubbee. General McGaskill is about a mile from the Lahore Gate at Peshawur and General Nott is at Kawulsir.

The report of our movements, today, is, that the 1st Brigade will march forwad towards Ferozepore on the 8th instant, and that the remaining force will follow in small Brigades but it is added that, in consequence of the large quantity of stores still lying at Peshawur, for the removal of which the force has no available carriage, a regiment of infantry with some irregular cavalry will remain there until sufficient camels can be sent to remove all to Ferozepore. Now, that we have approached to something like civilization, our leisure time is taken up in paying visits to old friends and acquaintances and in real good eating and drinking with General A vitable, who appears in better health and spirits than when we were here last. To night he gives a grand nauch for the edification (for edifying things, they are in this part of the world) of the *boys*, who must indeed be fond of such doings when they ride so many miles for a *lark* and return after midnight. The old General is truly hospitable in the highest sense of the word and gives a grand *spread* every evening to which every Officer is welcome and there are not a few who *patronize* him, however, the sooner we leave all these unusual good things behind us, the better for ourselves and for his pocket. The moment I can get any pukkah news for you, you shall have it; adieu.

The following is from an Officer with General Nott's Division:—

Jumrood 3 P. M. Nov. 6th 1842.

"We got out of the pass this morning and at this moment our rear guard is in; the Kyberrees pressed our rear hard all day but got not one camel; we had two officers wounded Terry of the Bombay Artillery and Chamberlain of Christies Horse, this is I believe the 6th time this latter gallant young officer has been wounded. You will have heard of the death of Lieutenant Christie of the Artillery and Lieutenant Nicolson of the 30th killed between Lundeekanah and Ali Musjid with the rear of Pollock's Force; some 200 men killed and wounded at the same time and 2 of Christies guns lost. One of which was recovered next morning with the officers' bodies."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

This morning's dak brought us the following:—

Camp Sukkur, 8th November 1842.

We *qui hies* are going to be on the move at last, and a large body we shall be, i. e. strong detachments of the 13th and 40th Queen's (the latter corps has been transferred to the Bengal Presidency) a troop of the late Shah Soojah's Horse Artillery, a company of our own Foot Artillery, a detachment of Christie's Horse, the 19th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, and the 1st, 2nd, and 5th late Shah's Infantry, the whole under the command of Colonel Wallace, of the 19th Native Infantry; we are to have with us also some pieces of very heavy ordnance that were left near when Lord Keane's army advanced, and about a thousand camel loads of ammunition; we expect to break ground towards the close of the month, and as the road is said to be execrable between this and Shawulpore, I do not think we shall be in Ferozepore much before the end of January, which will be much too late for all the gaieties and tamashas that we here are to take place there. We have been detained here till the Ameers should sign a certain treaty, that Lord Ellenborough dictated to them, its terms are said to be very stringent indeed, and for a long time nothing was heard of but their determination to resist and to decline signing it; however they have thought better of it, and the document has at last been duly executed, so that there is now nothing to detain us, but the want of carriage, and of that we shall soon, I hope, have a sufficiency, for this is not a pleasant place even during what is termed the cold weather.

The 9th Cavalry are expected in about the 18th inst."

A continuation of the communications of our Lahore news writer reached us just in time forour present issue—

Lahore 12th Oct.—An order was sent to General Avitable to prepare and forward to the Durbar a plan of the town and environs of Peshawur. Rajah Dhyan Singh stated that the Nawab Governor General of Hindoostan had resolved on releasing Dost Mahomed Khan and his wives, on which, the Maharajah remarked, that of course Hyder Khan, his son, now at Bombay, would also be released; he subsequently road out to see Jemadar Khooshyal Singh's garden and returned in the evening.

13th Oct.—The Maharajah accompanied by all his Sirdars went to bathe in the Ravee; on returning he offered his prayers to Davee, and entertained a number of boys at a feast of halwa pooree, to 25 of whom he gave a mukna (short veil). Hukeem Azizudin and Dhyan Singh were summoned to a private conference, in the course of which it transpired that the Maharajah was not at all satisfied at the resolution of the British Government to withdraw the troops from Kabul by way of Peshawur, and Lahore, which was quite contrary to the tenor of the treaties made between Runjeet Singh and the British, and would be very detrimental to the welfare of the Punjab. The Councillors received orders to draw up a representation to the Governor General on the subject. The Hakim of Saked Mundee reported that he had manufactured 5000 maunds of good gun-powder, which he was ready to deliver into the magazine.

14th Oct.—Kajahs Dhyan Singh, Suchet Singh, and Heera Singh, having represented the necessity of sending some positive answer to Mr. Clerk, agent to the Governor General, on the subject of the interview that the Nawab Saheb was anxious to have with the Maharajah, this Highness replied, that although he had no present intention of visiting the Governor General, yet, as he did not wish to offend that high Officer by non-compliance, he should direct a khureetah to be addressed to Mr. Clerk, to the effect that he would be prepared to meet the Governor General during the month of Pus (Novr.—Decr.) Orders were sent to bring all the horses and elephants in the royal stables, for inspection, and reports were received to the effect that the whole of the artillery were assembled at Shah Belawal. A merchant arrived from Kashmeer; after presenting a nuzzurana of a pair of pistols and a sword, he stated that a former Chukn of Kashmeer had seized two of his villages and confiscated them, and begged they might be restored to him. He received a favourable answer and an order to the Governor of the province for the restoration of his property.

15th Oct.—Mussoodeen Pundit represented that the day of the Dussera had arrived, and it was ordered that 200 Rupees should be given to the Pundits, 500 Rupees to the attendants of Davee, after which the customary Nuzzurs were received from all the Sirdars. In return the Maharajah bestowed a Khelut of 25 parchas, three kinds of precious stones, a talwar with belt, an elephant with a highly worked cloth, shoes, a pair of nukarras, a rich flag and a gilt palkee of Rajah Dhyan Sing; the same to Rajah Goolab Singh; while Rajahs Suchet Sing and Heera Singh received Khelats of 20 parchas, three kinds of precious stones and a horse. To Khoosliyal Singh, Kessara singh and Hameer singh were given Khelats of 11 parchas, precious stones &c. To other attendants were given Khelats according to their rank, 200 in number. After this the Maharajah rode out to Shah Belawal to inspect the troops and found assembled 4 000 men and 10,00 (one thousand) guns who went through sundry evolutions before him. After a more minute separate inspection the Maharajah ordered 10,000 Rs. to be distributed amongst the troops.

16th Oct.—On this day the inferior attendants of the Court presented their customary nuzzurs, and received in return khelats and presents according with their rank, Dewan Deenanath being presented with seven parchas. An urzee from Prince Purtab singh represented that he had existed two entire Regiments of huzarahs and required the necessary number of musquets and accoutrements. Orders were issued to send forthwith 2000 musquets from the magazine, with cartridge boxes &c. in proportion.

We have gathered the following items from recent letters.—H. M. 16th Lancers, are ordered to halt at Fureedkote until further orders. No stoppages of any kind were experienced on the road and the supply of forage was found ample throughout the march.

The nuns for the Agra Convent passed through Mynpoorie a few days ago accompanied by the Bishop. Their mode of travelling wasthe cause of some astonishment to other wayfarers who are not accustomed to see European Ladies on foot on the dusty roads of Hindoostan as is the case with the sisters who prefer walking a good part of the way to any other mode.

Dost Mahomed Khan has left Mussoorie in progress to the Pinjore Valley where it is said he will join the Governor General.

DELHI.—The datachment of the 73d N. I., now with the Affghan prisoners at Kurnaul, has been ordered to escort them to Loodheeanah, and the party were to start on the 15th.

We regret to learn, the duties of the station are so heavy and so few men to attend them, that there is at present no relief of guards.

A party of the Hurrianah Light Infantry Battalion to assist in the duties here, are expected this morning; 150 men, with Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned.

FEROZEPOOR, 13th Nov.—"Somebody has been hoaxing you about the triumphal arch of mud which Lord Ellenborough had ordered to be erected at this place.† I have heard that His Lordsip talked of having one, but no Engineer as yet is employed on any such work. Several of the Infantry Regiments of the Army of Reserve will be here in a day or two, but the Lancers, Cavalry and Horse Artillery are halted at different stations, and will not come on much before Lord Ellenborough does; as there is no forage here for them; the country for miles around being as bare as your Delhi roads. The Army of Reserve must, in consequence, I suspect break up sooner than His Lordship intended, for it will be utterly impossible to subsist the horses and cattle with it for more than a fortnight or three weeks. Lord Altamount and Captain West have come up from Bombay, to be present at all the tumashas. The first Division, under General Pollock, is expected on the 18th proximo."

HEAD QUARTERS, LOODIANAH, 8TH NOVEMBER 1842.

"The 50th Native Infantry and 2d Light Infantry battalion marched out this morning in progress to Ferozepore. The Quarter Master General went by dawk to the same place.

9th Nov.—Major General Churchill joined camp.

10th Nov.—The Commander-in-Chief inspected the horse artillery for the army of reserve, now at the station, viz 2d Troop 1st Brigade, 1st and 4th Troops 2nd Brigade and 2nd Troop 3d brigade; after inspection of the line, and having marched past in review order, the corps went through a few manoeuvres in blank motions.

1. Advance in open column of troops from the right.
2. Battery to the left.—Retire and reform line.
3. Change front to the right on the right half troop, by half troops in echelon.
4. Retire in double column of half troops from the centre.
5. Battery to the rear on the leading half troops.—Retire and reform line.
6. Advance in single column from the right of troops.—Front form line.
7. Advance at open order to the General Salute.

The Sirmoor Battalion marched in this morning and joined the commander-in-chief's Escort."

11th Novr.—The commander-in-chief inspected the Light Field Batteries for the Army of reserve in the morning.

In the evening the men of the Artillery presented their Histrionic bill of face in "*Napoleon and the Soldier*,"—"*The enchanted Postillion*"—and "the *Rendezvous*."

12th.—The Sirmoor Battalion was inspected:—no firing. Manœuvres:—

1. Open column of companies right in front—close to quarter distance at the double march.
2. Change front to the left.
3. Deploy on No. 1 company.
4. From square on No. 5.
5. Reduce the square—Deploy on No. 5.
6. Advance in double column from the centre—covered by Nos. 1 and 10 (Rifle men).
7. Deploy on the leading subdivisions—Recall skirmishers.
8. Retire in line—quarter distance column on centre subdivisions to proper front—square.
9. Deploy on centre sub-divisions—Retire in line, front.
10. Advance in line—charge.
11. Retire from the right of companies—Reform line.
12. General salute.

13th. The camp will leave to-morrow—the Buffs have arrived—a General Court Martial will assemble to-morrow for trial of the man accused of shooting the corporal at Mussoorie."

* Our letters intimate however, that one is still left behind—E. D. G.

† It *was* ordered though.—E. D. G.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

From a Ferozepore letter of the 3d instant give the following, which is based on respectable Simla authority. What will the Church of England Magazine say to the Samnat Gates procession?—

"The mace of Mahmood of Guznee was not to be found, and Nott came away without it.

The gates of Samnat are to be escorted by one hundred men and a proportion of Europeans from Nott's Division, to which will be added 25 troopers from the Governor General's body guard under Captain Herries, the A. D. C. The men forming the escort are to have double batta while employed on this duty—the procession is to be received with every demonstration of respect in the various States through which it may pass "en route" to Guzerat, when they are again to be affixed to the temple of Samnat from which they removed 800 years ago.

A triumphal arch is to be erected at Ferozepore for the return troops to pass under—this arch will be constructed by Major Smith of the Engineers for the nonce and will eventually be replaced by one of more enduring stone, as commemorative of the event.

Lieut. Cunningham, who was deputed to Shalkah to watch the doings of the Chinese and Seiks has been withdrawn from that duty, his Lordship considering the doings of said parties in Ludak as not affecting British interests to the value of three skips of a flea."—*Englishman, Nov* 15.

We are happy to hear that Captain Welchman, the Assistant Adjutant General, is appointed to command the Kumaon local battalion, which Major Corbet vacates to take the command of the 25th Regiment N. I.—*Ibid, Nav.* 16.

We learn that Major Timbrell, the agent for the manufacture of gun powder, retires from the service on the 4th of January, and has taken his passage in the *Owen Glendower*.—*Ibid.*

We have been favoured with the following extract from a letter from the Upper Provinces. Of course, we do not take upon ourselve to vouch for the accuracy of the statement:—

"Four Bengal Brigades are to occupy the Punjaub, and two occupy Scinde, a European Regiment to be attached to each Brigade in the Punjaub. One Brigade will remain at Peshawur, one at Moultan, two at Lahore. In Scinde, one at Hydrabad and one at Bawulpore. An extensive Subsidiary Force is to be coerced on the Seiks an arrangement which the Seik Chief Shere Sing fully acquieses in, if indeed he has not requested it."—Ibid, Nov. 17.

A letter from Cawnpore of the 9th instant, mentions the arrival on the previous day of the 40th Regt. N. I., en route to Keitah. It is now doubtful if the 57th N. I. will form part of the Bundlecund force. It is even thought that the life wing now at Soopa in Bundlecund, will be called in to Cawnpore; as the duties at the latter station press very heavily upon the 31st N. I. and the right wing of the 57th only corps now cantoned there.—*Ibid.*

A letter of the 8th instant, from Mynpoorie, says—"The Left Wing of the 11th Regiment marches hence to-morrow morning, and on the 11th should reach Etawah—whence the entire corps will move on the 13th, in progress to Keitah, via Calpee. Of intended operations in Bundelkund, we have nothing beyond the most vague rumours."—*Harkaru, Nov.* 15.

A letter of the 28th ultimo, from Dukha, mentions, that the first portion of the retiring force, consisting of the 16th, and 53d Regiments, accompanied by Captains Laurence, had come into camp, that morning, Captain Mackeson had come in from Peshawur on the preceding evening and he had Captain Thomas, with his irregulars had set out the morning of the 28th, to reconnoitre the road Lissobee, a place about eight miles to the southward of Dukha, to ascertain whether it was practicable for guns. This, of course, with a view to the destruction of the place. They, however, ascertained that the road was *not* practicable.—*Ibid.*

We had no letters, yesterday, from beyond the Indus, and we conclude, that none have been received; for a letter, of the 6th instant, from Loodhianah, informs us, that the dawk-runners from the northward had just come in, bringing no letters, but reporting that the Seikhs had risen, and murdered all the Europeans, at Peshawur. Our correspondent does not vouch for the correctness of these rumours, but it is certain that they have been brought in by the dawk-runners, who declared "that there was not an European left at Peshawur to write." From the tenour of our last letters, it would seem by no means improbable, that the Seikhs at Peshawur were in a state of tumult—but some certain intelligence of this reported movement will arrive, in a day or two, from Lahore through which city the Peshawur dawk does not pass. We merely give these reports, as they reached us—vouching only for what is certain, namely, the non arrival of letters from the northward, and the nature of the dawk-runner's reports.—Ibid, Nov. 16.]

A letter of the 12th instant, from Burrisaul, gives the following relative to the earthquake, which was felt severely at that place:—

"As I dare say, that the shock of earthquake, which was felt here, will have been likewise experienced at other stations with more or less severity, accounts of which will doubtless be communicated to you, I lose no time in letting you know, that a very severe shock was felt at a quarter to ten P. M. at this station yester day; although no accident occured, considerable anxiety was caused by the lenghth of time the earthquake lasted. The hearing of the ground appeared to travel from east to west, and continued with violence for about one minute. The river was greatly agitaged, so much so, that the serangs of several pinnaces came on shore, unable to account for the extraordinary motion of the water.

"I send down this account, because I imagine, that an earthquake of such severity having been felt at a place, where its occurrence is so unusual, as at Burrisaul, must have extended elsewhere, and all information on the subject may prove interesting."

P. S.—The whether, for the last few days has been remarkably warm for the season of the year, the variation in the barometer has not been great, earthquake was accompanied by a rumbling noise, similar to that caused by heavy ordnance passing over the ground.—*Ibid Nov.* 17.

Yesterday's *Calcutta Gazette* contains a Notification from the Governor General, which allows Dost Mahomed to return to Affghanistan, after he and the other chiefs with him have presented themselves at the Governor General's Durbar at Ferozepore. How different must be the Dost's feelings in this humiliating interview with Lord Ellenborough, from those which filled his mind when he was received with such distinction by Lord Auckland in Calcutta, and played at Chess with Miss Eden.

Correspondent of the *Harkaru* states that H. M.'s 29th Regiment, which commenced its march towards Ghazeepore on the 8th, lost not fewer than two hundred men by Cholera, during its residence at Chinsurah. This Regiment was in the highest health when it first landed in the country.

Freight is said to be improving from two caused; first because the transports from China will not be here before the middle of February, secondly, because the New Cooly Emigration Act is to pass immediately and a large number of vessels will be required to ship 6,000 or 8,000 laborers to the island!

Lord Ellenborough it is said has ordered preparations to be made for the erection of a Triumphal arch at Ferozepore for the victorious troops to pass under. Are Dost Mahomed and the Affghan captives to pass under it also, on their melancholy return to their country?—*Friend of India, Nov.* 17.

We see by the General Orders that the Subadar of the 27th Regiment, [redacted] who desserted to the Enemy at Ghuznie has been found guilty and condemned to be shot, and the sentence has been confirmed and ordered to be carried into executions.—*Star, Nov.* 17.

We understand that Captain Welshman 1st Assistant Adjutant General, and now in charge of the Office at the Presidency, has been appointed to the command of the Kemaon Local Battalion in the room of Major Stuart Corbet who is to succeed to the command of his own Regiment, the 25th Native Infantry.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

We are informed that the sale of the fragments of wreck, spars, stores, &c., saved by the late Ship *Francis Smith*, and sold by Messrs. Franck and Co., on Monday last the 14th instant, realized about Rupees 2,300.—*Athenæum. Nov.* 17.

European Intelligence.

BRITISH INDIA.

The usual monthly meeting for giving some information to the people on the above important portion of the British empire was held in the Royal Exchange, on Wednesday evening. The attendence was large, and the audience were much gratified, if we may judge of the pleasure they experienced, by their quiet attention, and frequent demonstrations of applause.

Mr. R. D. WEBB took the chair.

Mr. James Haughton addressed the meeting as follows.—My friends, I could wish that some intelligent men who had read much and thought deeply on the question which brings us together this evening could be induced to assist our committee in their pleasant task of imparting some useful knowledge to the people. Many of you know how we are engaged weekly in this room, and I can say for myself how pleasantly we are engaged. We want to have such meetings multiplied; to have many of them held in different parts of our fine city, so that all its inhabitants could have an opportunity of tasting similar enjoyment. We have numerous churches and meeting-houses for religious instruction, why not many lecture-rooms for moral and intellectual culture? All these adornments of human beings should grow up together: from want of their simultaneous cultivation, together with a due cultivation of our physical powers, man is the very imperfect being we still find him. In our various places of worship, Christianity is preached, but it appears to me that our ministers do not with sufficient force and constancy apply the lovely precepts of our faith to the actual crimes existing among men. I will illustrate this opinion by an allusion to British India. Has not our entire conduct since we became possessed of power in that fine country been one continued and most flagrant violation of all the precepts of our religion? and does it not continue to be so up to the present moment? I am aware, my friends, of the difficulty of arriving at the actual truth regarding events that takes place at so great a distance from us; perhaps it is impossible to come to a satisfactory conclusion in our estimate of the difference in degree of wickedness between Mahomedan and Christian tyranny in India. If our rule there be mild in the comparison, former Government in that country must have been in the hands of demons, and not men; and is not this a sad picture, and a most disgraceful reason for a people professing Christianity to give for their unjust treatment of one hundred millions of people, whose earthly happiness the Almighty has seen fit to place within the power of Britain? (hear, hear.) My friends, we went to India as merchants to trade with her people; we got a footing on their soil, and, from one degree of robbery and plunder to another, each stride in our career, if possible, more reprehensible than the last, we have succeeded in making ourselves absolute master of the millions I have mentioned. I will not say that British rule over them is one unmitigated system of tyranny, although I believe it comes very near to that. I would rather turn your attention to the future, and ask you to assist in the formation of a more enlightened public opinion on this question than has hitherto existed, or been brought to bear upon it. In this way I hope that many evils may be remedied.. that thus the East India Directors may be driven into the adoption of a milder and more equitable system than they have yet pursued, and that our government may be obliged to adopt a plan of government there more in accordance with the dictates of mercy, and truth, and sound policy. So far as I am acquainted with the facts, these elements have had little or no place in our policy and practice heretofore. For details of our rule in India, I must refer you to books which are open to all. A little diligence in reading will enable you all to know the principal facts of the case, and then you can judge if the conclusions at which I have arrived are legitimate or not. These are, that our entire system in that country is disgraceful to England as a civilized land, and disgraceful to us for having neglected to protest loudly against it (hear, hear). Let us be no longer guilty in this respect. Duty and interers call on us to be alive and in earnest. Duty as men and lovers of freedom, requires it at our hands; Christianity, a glorious light, which we should make out guide in all things, requires it of us. Interest calls on us loudly to bestir ourselves. Thousands of our people at home are in need of employment; millions of our fellow subjects in India are in want of the products of our manufacturing industry. Is it not lamentable to know that, with such a people dwelling in a land rich in all the varied productions of nature, which we require, and which they would be glad to exchange for our manufactures, we only trade to the amount of a few pence per head per annum? Our trade there ought to amount to one hundred millions a year. That it falls far, very far, short indeed, of that amount, is in itself a proof of shameful misgovernment. The truth is, that a few needy adventurers have been allowed from time to time to grow rich on the plunder of India. The Hindoos have been ground down to the lowest depths of human misery, and the people of Great Britain and Ireland have spent their blood and sullied their honour, all to enrich a few unscrupulous men who have now and then returned home overloaded with spoil to dazzle us with their luxurious habits, and make us forget the principles as well as the practice of virture (loud cries of "hear.) As recent occurrences loading our name and national character still further with infamy, I would refer your the cruel case of the Raja of Sattara, and to the insane attempt of conquering Affghanistan. It has been said, that "whom the Gods would destroy they first deprive of reason." I hope the Almighty is not about to pour out the vial of his wrath in this way on the British and Irish people, but that He will rather open our eyes to our true glory, and enable us to pursue it strictly as men of honour and as Christian men ought to do. It is idle for us to allege that we have nothing to do in this matter—that our governors alone are responsible to God: we are all to blame if we be silent when we see iniquity abound. Ours is a government of opinion, a free government—at least it should be so, and it would be so, if the people were. One word to my brother teetotallers, and I have done. Read General Sale's testimony in favour of our principles in his last despatch from India. He attributes the health, perfect subordination, and complete absence of crime among his men to the total absence of ardent spirits. Here is an additional striking evidence of the value of teetotalism, and such must yet be the conviction of all thinking beings if they have not already arrived at that conviction. When will you all, my brethern, learn to be wise in other matters, and refuse to sell yourselves to the bloody trade of war, and of widow and orphan-making for a shilling a day? If that day were arrived, great indeed would be the prosperity, and the happiness and glory of Ireland (cheers).

The Chairman now introduced to the meeting

C. S. Buckingham, Esq., who said he fully concurred in the sentiments of the speakers who proceeded him. Like them he was friendly to free trade, peace, and all the happiness which follows in their train. It is true that some few individuals, and he was one of those, have had the advantage of a personal investigation of distant lands, but it was quite certain that it was from books that the majority of men derived their knowledge; of course, I too must refer you to those. I have been told that when I described the evils under which British India labours under our government, I was not a friend to my own country, whose faults I should not hold up to the gaze of the world. I have no pleasure in doing so but the telling of truth is always consistent with the highest degree of patriotism I trust; before I conclude my address this evening, that some of you will go away with now ideas repecting India. [Here Mr. B. entered into an account of the size and climate of India, its productions, and its great capabilities of supplying our wants.] Ireland is rich in cattle, and corn, and potatoes, but it does not produce sugar, or cotton or other articles requiring a great degree of heat. It is by the interchange of the productions of men's labour that countries grow rich. The heat in some parts of India is great beyond our conception of warmth. On the other hand, under the great Himalayan mountains intense cold prevails; so that, as there is intense heat on the plains, and intense cold on the mountains, there is great variety of climate, everything needful for the wants of man can, therefore, be produced in Hindostan. Cattle, and all things necessary for the food of man, are to be had in abundance there, and if we go to the articles of commerce we shall find cotton, and silk, and sugar, and spices, and gold, and all precious stones, so that a country more rich in the productions of nature does not exist on the face of the earth (hear). I have not named the article of tobacco as one of the good things of India, I have such a horror of the filthy and even beastly habit of using it. My dislike to this practice has increased since my late visit to America, where the practice is perfectly disgusting. I there learned that man is the only animal in the creation who would taste or even smell it; even the hog, which is the filthiest and least particular of all animals in its tastes, turns from it with disgust. Mr. B. described the mode used in the preparation of snuff and tobacco, which will, not doubt, cause those who use either and who heard his description, to loathe its use in future Mr. B. now gave a lucid account of the early settlement of India by Europeans, for the purposes of trade, which wer soon forgotten in the nefarious purpose of taking possession of, and subjugating, the whole country (loud criee of "hear, hear"). English traders from London have done this injustice—fraud and force were the means always used. These were the practices—these are still the practices. I was glad to hear the case of the Raja of Sattara brought before you, and witness your cordial response to the appeal made on his behalf. He is a most ill used prince—he has been deprived of his throne by fraud forged documents have been used to injure him, and do him the most flagrant injustice. An enormous debt of forty millions of money is one of the shameful results of our disgraceful conduct in India. The war in Affghanistan was fomented in the same bad spirit, and our proceedings there are robbery of the most undisguised character. By our superior force we conquered the Affghans, but it is easier to conquer than to retain possession. You all know the sad results. Sir William M'Naghten, made an attempt to inveigle some chiefs into the city of Cabul, which attempt being discovered taught the Affghans to act with similar duplicity; they broke faith and destroyed some thousands of our troops, but the cold, as much as the sword, was instrumental to their death. In China we are acting a similar disgraceful part. In Ireland Father Mathew has induced the people to give up the use of strong drinks. In China the Emperor wished his people to give up the use of opium, a sad poison also, and the British people are blowing up their towns and destroying their people, to try and counteract this good work. This was in China is on of the most disgraceful ever engaged in by England. Our whole course in that quarter of the earth is dishonourring to us in the extreme. Mr. B. here detailed some of the sad miseries of the Hindoos, their starving state in one of the finest countries of the earth. This state should not be suffered to exist. Turn the jungles of India into cultivated land, and this misery would be done away with. Instead of an hundred millions of inhabitants consuming only about 4d. worth per head per annum of our manufactures, they would be raised to the happy condition of our free Negro brethren in the West Indies, who trade with us to the amount of 4. lper head per annum. This would give increased employment, and of course increased wages. This the Irish participate in as well as the English, and prosperity would wait on all (hear, hear)-I am glad to have had the pleasure of meeting you here. I hope some good seed has been sown in your minds in this room—may it grow and increase. Mr. B took his seat amid enthusiastic applause from a crowded audience.

The Chairman called the attention of the meeting to Mr. Buckingham's lectures on America, which he assured his friends were of a most interesting character. Few such opportunities occur of obtaining useful information, and I would urge all who can compass it to attend these lectures. Let the Music-hall be crowded, let all drive the information which they can obtain so easily and so cheaply (cheers). Our meeting on this night week will be on the subject of peace.

Mr. Richard Allen said—My friends, I have often told you that I look on India as of great importance to us; that opinion agains strength in our minds. I am convinced that if justice were done to British India want of employment would disappear in these countries, for these are 100 milsons of East Indians to be clothed. There are vast sums of money squandered on wars there; if there were applied to developing the resources of India, the good would be incalculable. Let us all think of these things—a heavy responsibility rests on us all (cheers).

POINTS OF ETIQUETTE.—GENTLEMAN OR NO GENTLEMAN.

At an adjourned meeting of the magistrates acting in and for the Kensington division of Middlesex, at which were present Mr. L. T. Flood (Chairman). Captain Bague, R.N., Captain Fitzgerald, and Messrs. G. Scott, R. Tubbs, W. B. France, J. Frere, and J. Percival, held in the large room of the Holland Arms Tavern, High-road, Kensington, for the purpose of further revising the jury lists of the respective parishes without the division, after several alterations had been made in the designation of persons calling themselves "coalmerchants" and "wine-merchants to that of "dealer,"

The Chairman laid before the bench a letter he had received from Mr. James Pitt, of Chelsea, who, at the previous sitting of the magistrates, had applied to have his designation of "Gentleman" altered to that of "Esquire," on the ground that the had been a captain in the St. James's Volunteers, in which that gentleman prayed that a decision might be come to in his case, the bench having on the last occasion been equally divided on the subject, there having been four for, and four against the alteration, Enclosed were two commissions, both signed "Scott Portland," the late Lord-Lieutenant of the country of Middlesex; the first (a lieutenancy), dated in 1804 which was addressed to "James Pitt, gentleman," and the other (a captaincy), dated the 1st of June, 1813, addressed to "James Pitt, Esq." Both, however, stated that he should not "taken rank in the army except when he actual service." The Chairman then said he need not tell the bench that the case of Mr. Pitt had not been decided at the previous sitting, although the question had been put to the vote. He had contemplated deeply on the subject matter of discussion on that day, and he regretted that a magistrate should have said that he would not vote for a volunteer captain or even a militia captain being made all esquire. Such an opinion, he contended, ought not to affect the decision of the bench, unless it had been uttered with the authority of a judge, when that opinion was in opposition to the voice of the Sovereign—that voice from which that magistrate's own commission had emanated. Was it, he would ask, because the service of volunteer officers was gratuitous that they were less to be honoured than those who were paid for their service? He should be sorry to see the day when paid magistrates only were termed "Esquires." It had also been said that the Sovereign could not delegate his authority to confer honours to any individual; but he could not help demurring to that dictum when it was a well know fact, that Lord-Lieutenant has the power to make knights, and that at times when the mind of the Sovereign has been affected large powers have been delegated to other persons, in which melancholy situation George III. was at the time of Captain Pitt's appointment. He therefore considered, that when by command of the King the title of "Esquire" was given to Captain Pitt, that title was a fixed one, while the military rank was a moveable one, and he would ask the bench if they thought the Sovereign would act so dirty a part as to give a gentleman a title and then take it away again. He had, however, as he had at the previous sitting said, consulted Mr. Planta on the subject—a gentleman who had been connected with public matters almost from his infancy, and his opinion was most decidedly that the title once conferred lasted for life. The claim of Mr. Pitt had, ascertained, already been decided in the favour by the Westminster magistrates; Mr. White, of Queen-square Police-court, a good and sound lawyer strongly supporting his claim and he trusted that the acts of that bench would be consistent with those of the magistrates in other districts. It would therefore be for some gentleman to propose that the consideration of Mr. Pitt's claim be resumed, no decision having at the previous sitting been come to on it.

Captain Bague, R. N. said he did not see what good could result from their resuming the subject, as the opinions of the members of the bench present appeared to be in about the same proportion as at the previous meeting.

The CHAIRMAN replied, he trusted such was not the fact, and that, several days having elapsed, their minds open to conviction.

Captain Bague assured the bench he could have no personal feeling in the matter, Mr. Pitts being quite unknown to him.

The Chairman said Mr. Pitt was a gentleman of considerable property.

Captain Bague declared that Camden and all the highest authorities on the subject had laid down the rule that possession of the largest property did not entitle a person to the title of "Esquire." He wished to God Mr. Pitt would carry out his expressed intention of applying to the judge, when a decision would be obtained upon a most important point of law. Blackstone, Camden, and other authorities, stated that it was a question of great doubt. By referring to the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, vol. vi., pages 329, 330, a description of an esquire would be found as follows, under the head of "Commonalty"—"The commonalty, like the nobility, are divided into several degrees; and as the lords, though different in rank, yet all of them are peers in respect of their nobility, so the commoners, though some are greatly, yet all are in law commonalty in respect of their want of nobility." After describing "knights bannerets, baronets, Knights of the Bath, and Knights Bachelors," the article went on to say—"the above, with those enumerated under the article of nobility, Sir Edward Coke says, are all names of dignity in this kingdom, esquires and gentleman being only names of courtesy. But before this last the heralds rank all colonels, serjeants-at-law, and doctors in the three learned professions. Esquires and gentleman are confounded together by Sir E. Coke, who observes that every esquires is a gentleman, and a gentleman is defined to be one '*qui arma gerit*,' who bears coat-armour; the grant of which adds gentility to a man's family; in like manner as civil nobility among the Romans was founded on the '*jus imaginum*,' or having the image of one ancestor at least who had borne curule office. It is indeed a matter somewhat unsettled what constitutes the distinction, or who is a real esquire; for it is not an estate, however large, that confers this rank upon its owner. Camden, who was himself a herald, distinguishes them the most accurately; and he reckons up four sorts of them: 1st, the eldest sons of knights, and their eldest sons in perpetual succession; 2d, the eldest sons of younger sons of peers, and their eldest sons in like perpetual succession, both which species of esquires Sir H. Spelman entitles '*Armigeri natales*;' 3d, esquires created by the King's letters patent, or other investiture, and their eldest sons: 4th esquires by virtue of their office, as justices of the peace, and others who bear any office of trust under the Crown. To these may be added the esquires of the Knights of the Bath, each of whom constitutes three at his installation; and all foreign, nay Irish peers, for not only these, but the eldest sons of peers of Great Britain, though frequently titular lords, are only esquires in the law, and must be so named in all legal preceedings." He (Captain Bague), therefore, for one fell, after consulting those authorities, that he could not alter his opinion on the subject.

Mr. Frere considered that the whole question lay in a nutshell, and that that meeting being an adjournment of the preceding one, any of the magistrates present were capable of again bringing the matter forward. Blackstone, one of the highest legal authorities, in 1 *Blackstone's Commentaries* 406 says, "and esquires by virtue of their offices as justices of the peace?, and others who bear any office of trust under the Crown, and in a note to the above the commentator (Christian, Chief Justice of Ely) further states, "and who are styled esquire by the King in their commissions and appointment, being once honoured by the King with the title of esquire, have a right to that distinction for life." So far therefore, from Blackstone having considered the title of esquire as a doubtful point which ought to be settled in law, he had set the distinction forth so clear that those who ran might read. With regard to the title of gentleman, Sir Thomas, Smith says, "As for gentlemen, they be made good cheap in this kingdom, for whosoever studieth in the universities, who professeth liberal sciences and (to be short) who can live idly and without manual labour, and will bear the port, charge, and countenance of a gentleman, he shall be called master, and shall be taken for a gentleman." Mr. Pitt having been once named an esquire, he (Mr. Frere) could not see any difficulty in the once but he would seven go further, and say that had he not even been named such, the commission of the Lord-Lieutenant gave him that title, and being convinced that he was entitled to it for life, he would therefore move that that the alteration Mr. Pitt prayed for be made in the list.

Mr. Scott would, with much pleasure, second that motion.

Mr. Tubbs (who had just taken his seat) inquired of the chairman how the question had been again brought forward, as it had been put to the vote at the last meeting, and not carried?

The Chairman replied, that it had also not been lost and was therefore a floating question.

Mr. Percival contended that in all commissions the persons appointed were styled "Gentleman."

Mr. Tubbs (taking up Mr. Pitt's lieutenant's commission) said in that commission Mr. Pitt was styled Gentleman," which certainly was a strong argument against his claim.

The Chairman said, he thought it was in Mr. Pitt's favour, as in the second commission he was called "Esquire." It was, however, still more clear in the case of Captain Welsh, another claimant, as on his appointment to the 56th, or Westmoreland Regiment of Foot, his commission commenced as follows:—"In the name and on the behalf of His Majesty George III., by the grace of God, of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, &c., to our trusty, and well-beloved Frederick Welsh, Esquire, greeting, &c."

Captain Fitzgerald considered that in the case of Captain Welsh, with whom he had the honour to serve, it was clear that he remained an esquire, even if he were to live to the age of Methuselah; and he had ascertained that to be the fact from inquireies he had made in the highest quarters at the War-office.

Mr. Tubes admitted that he was inclined to think that was the fact in the case of Captain Welsh.

Captain Fitzgerald, in continuation, said he had also inquired as to the power of the Sovereign to delegate the authority of conferring honours. They had been told that the Sovereign could not do so; but he had found that he could; and he had himself a commission which was signed by the late Duke of York, at the

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Fielder; and, as he chairman had said Mr. Pitt's commission was issued at a time when George III. was not in a fit state of mind to do such things, he thought it was satisfactorily proved that Mr. Pitts was entitled to be designated an esquire.

After much further argument *pro* and *con*.,

Captain Bague said, the bench certainly were sitting in ignorance on the subject at their previous meeting, and he now thought the matter stood differently, and if the question was not to the vote, he would not oppose it.

The chairman then put the motion, which was carried in the affirmative, and the designation of Mr. Pitts altered from "Gentleman" to "Esqure."

RIGHT OF PRECEDENCE IN THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE.

Mr. Hill-land Clarke, of Kensington-square, attended to oppose the alteration of his designation in the Kensington list from "Esquire" to "Gentleman."

Mr. Clarke said he was a retired civil servant of the East India Company, on the Madras station. The bench were aware that the authority over that country had been delegated by Government to the East India Company, and that their servants were invested with all the authority of Government. The civil service consisted of four ranks, viz., writers, factors, junior merchants, and senior merchants. Gentlemen were first appointed as writers, from which station they were advanced to factors, then to junior merchants, and lastly to senior merchants, which was the highest grade they could rise to. The Crown had however, gone further in respect of the question of precedence. A question arose, not between the gentlemen, but between the ladies, and in consequence, as doubts had arisen on the subject, a warrant was issued by the Prince Regent to settle the point, which commenced with the Governor-General and finished with the lowest grade. He (Mr. Clarke) retired with the rank of senior merchant, and was now eligible to be called to the offices of the Government if the Company thought proper to do so. In that warrant the senior merchants were ranked with Lieutenant Colonels, and, in addition to that, he was in the commission of the peace at Madras, which commission was issued in the name of the King.

Captain Fitzgerald declared he had heard nothing from Mr. Clarke which, in his opinion, justified him in claiming the title of an esquire, inasmuch as it was not the King but the Parliament that appointed.

Mr. Tubbs said the King was, however, above the Parliament.

A majority of the Bench being in favour of Mr. Clarke's application, his name was retained on the list as an esquire.—*Time, Dec. 4.*

A PAGE FROM "THE GREAT METROPOLIS.

Adjoining the House of Lords is a public-house which enjoys the exclusive patronage of the coachmen and footmen in waiting upon the hereditary wisdom of the empire.

Some years ago it was discovered that one-third of these motley gentlemen rejoiced in the name of Smith, one-sixth in the name of Brown, and one sixth in the name of Jones, whilst the remaining third had their patronymics from the varied columns of Pigot's Directory.

In order to remedy the confusion consequent upon this unfortunate similarity of names, it was enacted:

"That on and from the 12th day of June, 1839, every Member of this Honourable Public House shall be spoken of and spoken to by the title and designation of the fortunate individual who has the honour of paying him his wages, and supplying him his livery. And be it further enacted, that should any Member of this Honourable Public House infringe the above regulations, he shall be liable to pay for as many glasses of "hot with" or "cold without," as there are gentlemen's gentlemen present."

(Signed) George Smith, Jones Jones, John Smith, Peter Brown, Isaac Smith, Owen Jones, Hector Smith, Paul Brown, Smith Smith, Abraham Hull, } Members of the Privy Council.

In consequence of this politic arrangement, it very seldom occurs that any person pay twice, as was the case formerly—During the hours that are occupied in debate by their noble and honourable masters, a colloquy something like the following may be heard:

1st Footman.—Walter—a go of gin.

Waiter.—Very well, my lord—(*calls*) A go of gin for the Bishop of London.

2d Footman.—A pint of mild ale and a shee-root.

Waiter.—Yes, Sir James—(*calls*) A pint of mild ale and a shee-root for Sir James Graham

1st Footman.—I say, Sir James.

2d Footman.—What is it, my Lord?

1st Footman.—Lord Melbourne and Sir Robert Peel have made it up again; they smoked a pipe together last night.

3d Footman.—I shall be happy to toss the Duke of Wellington for six pen'orth of rum and water.

4th Footman.—I never take rum, but the Lord Chancellor does.

5th Footman.—I'm your man, Mr. Roebuck; Newmarket, of course.

6th Footman.—I say, Mr. Speaker, you owe me a shilling.

7th Footman.—So I do, Mr. Hume; and I must continue to owe it. Who's e ting onions?

6th Footman.—Lord Londonderry.

8th Footman.—It's not me, it's Lord Palmerston; I'm having part of a cowheel with the Duke of Devonshire.

4th Footman.—Any body seen Lord John Russell to-night?

6th Footman.—I have—he's gone to lay down. He's taken something that has disagreed with him. I believe it's six glasses of gin and water.

Waiter.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer's wanted.

9th Footman.—Am I?—somebody lend us a penny.

Punch.

Extracts from New Work.

THE FORGED WILL.

BY H. CURLING.

(From Bentley's Miscellany for Oct.)

It was towards the close of a somewhat raw and gusty day in the month of December, somewhere about that year in which the invincible armada of Spain threatened destruction to our sceptred isle. The exact year, indeed, I cannot call to mind; but it was, as I said, towards the close of a cold and comfortless-looking day in December, that a single horseman rode rapidly up to the principal entrance of Marstoke House in Warwickshire.

"Ah! Walter Greville!" cried the owner of the mansion, who, for want of more fitting employment to amuse his mind, was walking the quarter-deck, as it were, of his ample hall, and gazing occasionally into the park through the open doorway, till the evening meal was announced, for in these days your country squire went to roost same time almost as the chickens in his poultry-yard. "Ah! Walter Greville, man! fore Heaven, but I am right glad to see thee again," said the owner of the mansion, adding in a sotto voce aside; "'a south log rot ye! 'what in the name of the fiend hath brought this ill-omened hound hitherward?"

"I am glad to see you well, good Master Oldcraft," said the traveller, in hoarse guttural tones, getting at the same time off his wearied steed with some little effort, and all the caution and deliberation of one who had apparently ridden so far betwixt sunrise and sunset that his legs were afflicted with a sort of cavalry cramp, and bowed outwards like those of a bandy legged terrapin's. "You are alone here Oldcraft, are you?" he continued, pausing after his dismount, "or have you visitors or residents in your house besides the good lady, your wife, at the present moment?"

"Alone, man," said the host; "my wife even is absent at Warwick just now."

"Good returned the other, resigning his steed to the serving man, and shaking his friend by the hand; "tis best so."

"But you look pale and ill, Greville," said Oldcraft; "come in, come in; a stoup of wine will refresh and revive thee. You 've surely journeyed far to-day."

"I have done so," returned the traveller; "I have neither tinted nor stayed since daybreak, except to feed, and once to change my horse at Weedon, and glad am I after my ride to find you are alone here since I have that to talk with you about which will scarce be fitting subject for other ears but thine and mine." In saying this he unstrapped the leathern belt which confined his ample riding-cloak, doffed his beaver, and, ushered by the master of the mansion, strode into the interior after him.

The two persons here introduced to the reader were good and portly figures,—"good men's pictures," as Portia has it,—stong-built, broad-shouldered, and stout-limbed fellows, and both were accoutred for the nonce in suits which were the usual equipments of persons of condition residing in the country in Queen Elizabeths's reign. Yet although these men wore their doublets slashed and puffed, and embroidered after the most approved fashion; had their ruffs starched to the firmness of a deal-board, and carried rapiers by their sides of more than an ell in length, yet was it easy to perceive at a single glance that neither of them were gentlemen.

For the one, and who, by reason of his being in possession, we may suppose to be the proprietor of the house and domain we have found him in; he was clad in an embroidered doublet, slashed and puffed, with continuations to answer, wore huge rosettes in his shoes, and, as before mentioned, carried those attributes of a gentleman of his day—rapier and dagger, at his girdle. His features, however, weren t good; and although his physiognomy gave you the idea that he possessed a considerable share of courage, firmness, and talent, yet the face was essentially vulgar and common-looking, and his figure rather too fat and burly; there was also a want of breeding in his manner and appearance altogether, which neither his clothes nor his inches made up for. In fact, he looked more like one who had had riches thrust upon him, than one who had either achieved or been born to them.

The other, his visitor, was a tall, gaunt-looking fellow, with a restless eye, an sequiline nose, a long Quixotic visage, dark elf-locks, and an expression of countenance so uneasy and disturbed that apparently he was ever on the fret lest a bailiff or an officer of justice should steal and pounce upon him unawares. He looked haggard, also, and careworn to a degree, shewing evidently that, in addition to his usual style, there was to be now seen in his hang-dog vissage the effects of hard-riding, and the exhaustion of over-fatigue. He was accoutred, like his before-named friend, in the somewhat rich dress of a country-gentleman of the period; and in addition to his long and curiously guarded rapier and dagger, he carried horse-pistols a foot and a half long at his girdle. His wide and heavy riding boots, also, which were pulled up to the middle of his thighs, were accommodated with large and most persuasive roweled spurs.

Soon as Master Oldcraft had ushered his friend into a good-sized, oak-panneled apartment, on the hearth of which glowed a most comfortable wood fire, he once more bade him welcome to Marstoke House; and ringing a little silver bell which stood upon the table, desired the servant who attended to bring wine and refreshments immediately.

Meanwhile his guest, after spreading his extended palms over the blazing logs, and then thrusting his heavy boots into the flames, in order to warm his feet, now that he was fairly housed, and in a goodly arm-chair, placed opposite to that in which his host had seated himself, seemed to forget his fatigue in the anxiety and misery of his mind. His brow became more contracted, his countenance even more faded, his eye was sunken, and trouble and anxiety were in his every look. He started "like some guilty thing" when the attendant serving-man threw open the door to bring in the wine and other refreshments, shrunk, and drew off his eye as he caught the man's glance, and walking to the window of the apartment, appeared for one moment as if watching the on-coming snow-storm, and then suddenly returning to the fire-place, was again lost and absorbed apparently in deep and troublesome cogitation.

Oldcraft watched his visiter with a steady eye for some little time ere he interrupted his reverie; apparently he saw what he did not altogether like in the mood he beheld him in, and welcome had lost half its former heartiness of tone as he poured out a cup of wine, and bade the traveller drink to refresh himself. Walter Greville took the proffered glass, returned the pledge of his friend, and drained it to the dregs, after which, fetching a deep and long-drawn sigh, he threw himself into the vacant seat beside the table, and shadowed his face with his hands.

The host, still eyeing him with a searching and steady gaze, proceeded to do a little cross-examination.

"The wine is good, Greville, is't not?" he began "Try another glass, man; your spirit seems somewhat clouded. I don't recollect that I ever saw you so strangely moved. Even now you said you wished to confer with me alone. Have you any of the old leaven to talk of? I thought that subject was to be for ever quiet between us, eh?"

"It was and is settled," returned the visitor; "but matter hath grown out of it that I would fain speak to thee anent; matter appertaining to myself. In short, In am in want of the comfort and consolation of your companionship and your advice, not to mention that the shelter of your roof here will be more than convenient just at this time. I come to be your guest here, Master Oldcraft, for some weeks, perhaps, ere I take the western voyage. You see I am unceremonious in manner, and scruple not to invite myself. Nay, for the matter of that, we know each other well enough for me to say, it suits my purpose to enjoy the air of Warwickshire for a term, and keep close the whilst, and it must suit yours to say 'Walter Greville, you 're welcome.'"

"There needs no ghost come from the grave," returned the host,—"so to speak the words of our new poet of Stratford,—to tell me that fact, Greville. Knock about the bush no more, man. Out with your secret, and let me see if I can do aught to assist thee What new villany weighs so heavily upon your conscience?"

"More than I can find words to describe to thee, Oldcraft," said the traveller; "but it must be done; the tale must needs be told, or I shall die."

"Curse upon the ban-dog!" muttered Oldcraft. "What a thing it is to be but half a villain! What, that over-greed of thine," he continued aloud, and somewhat bitterly, "not satiated with the fortune thou hadst amassed as my partner, sent thee again to the dice-table, and I suppose the loss of all you had (avariciously, as thou did always pouch the uttermost farthing thou couldst scrape together,) has nearly driven you frantic; so that now thou art come yelping here to confide this thing to me, and ask a further share, thinking, as you even now hinted, that I dare not refuse thee."

"No, by Heaven!" returned the other, in his peculiar and deep tones, "you are safe there. I would I were steeped in poverty to the very lips, so I could undo what I have committed. I am twice, nay three times as wealthy, Oldcraft, as when I saw thee last; but, unhappy was the hour in which I became so; accursed the deeds which have put me in possession,—for I have done an ugly crime to gain these riches, and the hand of Heaven is upon me. Yes, Oldcraft, in me you behold a murderer!"

Dreadnought Oldcraft, who wrote himself esquire of Marstoke House, in the county of Warwickshire, and who had risen to that estate from the calling of a London attorney "who told the clock for many years in Bridewell dock," was what might properly be called, in every sense, a cool hand, and on this occasion he shewed to advantage the imperturbable nature of his disposition. He neither started with horror at the abrupt declaration of his visitor, nor did he summon his household to secure the delinquent after so unscrupulous a confession, (perhaps he had his reasons;) be that as it may, certain it is, that he merely smiled as he rose from his seat, and, quietly walking to the door of the oak-panneled apartment they were sitting in, he threw it suddenly wide open, stepped a pace or two into the hall, glanced hastily to the right and to the left, and then returning to his seat, took up the little silver bell from the table, and rang it merrily for the servant.

Walter Greville had, meanwhile, also started to his feet, and stood, "with cat-like watch," observing the motion of his auditor, and with his right hand grasping the butt of one of the pistols at his girdle, seemed apparently awaiting in doubt as to the fidelity of his friend; but as Oldcraft returned into the room his eagle eye caught the motion, and he signed to him to relinquish the grasp upon his weapon before the servant answered to the summons.

"I have business of importance," said Oldcraft to the servant, "with my friend here, who is fatigued with long travel; get fire, and a bed prepared in the guest's apartment; led the supper be served without delay, and place all we require at once upon table; after which leave us to ourselves, see to the security of the house, and quit us for the night. When you have refreshed yourself, When you have refreshed yourself, Walter Greville," he continued, as soon as the serving-man withdrew to hasten the evening meal, "we will continue this matter; meanwhile calm yourself, and compose your spirits. It is ill talking between a full man and a fasting, as the Scot hath it."

So saying the host arose, and locking the door, removed at the same time the pistols of his guest to the table behind where he was sitting, and taking down a huge and elaborately-carved tobacco-pipe, the bowl of which was as big as a Scotchman's mull of the present day, he proceeded with infinite care to fill it with the weed of Sir Walter, which had just then come into fashion, and reseating himself in his high-backed chair, puffed out such huge volumes of smoke as he prepared himself to listen to the communication of his companion, that although the voice reached him through the *fusillade* he kept up, the countenance and figure of his guest were completely hidden in the cloud and eclipsed.

WALTER GRENVILLE'S CONFESSION.

"I must needs begin my story," said Greville, "from the time I left this place, after we had succeeded in gaining possession of this estate, buried Sir William Marstoke, gained the suits you wot of, and taken up your residence here in Warwickshire. You took the estate, and I had my share in ready-money: I confess the partition was just, and I am content with what you have done for me."

"There's honour among thieves, then, according to the old proverb," said Oldcraft. "Come, I 'm glad you give me my share in that, as I gave you yours in rose nobles. Proceed, and come to your story, Let 's have less matter, eschew compliments, I don't want 'em. I want facts."

"When I left thee, then, (as you may easily suppose after all that had happened,) I was not likely to be a settler in London. I therefore sold what few things I possessed in the old house in Bridewell-Dock, where we had carried on business so long, doffed my suit of sables for more gallant accoutrements, and began to cast about in my mind where I should like to live, and ruffle it (since I was in condition to do so,) with the gentlefolks of the land. I had never forgotten Matthew Marstoke, Sir William's brother, to whose house you used to send me sometimes during the suit between him and Sherloke, and whose suit we lost some ten years agone. The kindness and hospitality of Matthew Marstoke, and the pleasant style in which he lived during the short stay I used to make at his house in Kent, quite made an impression on me. I remembered, too, his easy disposition, and the frequent invitations he used to give me to return and visit him, and more than all, I remembered the riches he was possessed of, and the tales he used to tell me of the moneys he had no use for, the chests of plate in his lumber-room, and the bags of gold which he said lain uncounted for years beneath his bed. In short, I resolved to visit Matthew Marstoke, and setting out for Kent, arrived at Sandwhich, and found he was absent from the house he used to dwell and in living than at another place he possessed at Wingham.

"I know the house well," said Oldcraft; "it has a row of poplart-rees before it. I've visited him myself there. I remember, also, his dwelling in the town of Sandwich—it 's the great house in the market-place, stands at one end—a large red-brick building. Dicon Grasp, our agent, was on one side, and Master Hogsflesh, the mayor, lived on the other."

"I took that house," resumed Greville, for Marstoke had removed from it in consequence of its being haunted, and dreadful sounds were heard all night long. I took that house, after staying with Marstoke for a fortnight, and became his tenant. Meanwhile Marstoke, I must tell you, had grown quite demented (I may say, almost silly He had fallen into bad health, and was paralytic withal. He was delighted at my coming to see him, as he was ever at war with his domestics, who, he said, were eating him up alive, and killing him by inches so that I became (as you may suppose) in a short time master of his whole establishment, and lived at free quarters, kept all his relatives at a distance, cudgelled some of his domestics, kicked others out of the place, and made quite a reformation in the household, till at last the old man was fain to consult me on the subject of destroying his old, and making a new will. You may easily suppose I did not lend a deaf ear to the suggestion, more especially as I naturally supposed he meant to make me his heir, after all the service I had rendered him. To my surprise and anger, however, I found, when we came to be closed together, that he had a daughter living at Ghent, whom he had long discarded for marrying after her own inclinations, and against his; and that having cut her off whilst his resentment lasted and which had endured full thirty years, he was now relenting, and wishing for her return before he died; and so, having entrusted to me the task of writing to tell her of his forgiveness, he gave me full instructions to make a will in her favour, never so much as naming me for a legacy therein."

"Ho! ho!" laughed Oldcraft. "I should like to have seen thy hatchet-face at that moment. Your finger strayed towards the poniard at your girdle, I dare be sworn

"Not a whit, man; I swore a deep revenge for being thus palter'd with, and resolved upon a scheme which I quickly put in practice."

"What! you filched the bags from beneath the bed, I suppose, advertised the hungry relatives of the old man's intentions, and turned them loose again upon him, aye? had him regularly torn to pieces by his own kith and kin."

"Not that, either," said Greville; and here begins the story of my present discomfort."

"Begins!" said his auditor. "Why, man, I thought this preamble of thine was beginning, middle, and end."

"You shall hear; but give me more wine, for the story chokes me in the utterance. I laid the plot thus: I invited Marstoke to spend the Christmas week with me at Sandwich. The town was just then all alive. The threatened invasion of the Spaniard made folks full of preparation. Sandwich, you know, is one of the Cinque Ports, and consequently a place of some importance. Meetings were therefore daily called, soldiers quartered upon inhabitants; merchants, noblemen, and gentry vying with each other in fitting out ships at their own charge, and troops were constantly passing and repassing along the coast. I attended these meetings, entered heart and hand into all the proceedings; offered my services to join the expedition, and appeared as forward as any there. Meanwhile, one only thought possessed me wholly, which was how to get Marstoke's riches into my possession, and dispose safely of the old man. Murder was upon my mind day and night; and until the deed was effected, I felt I could get neither respite nor rest. Just Heaven! little did I dream then the state of mind this deed would reduce me to when perpetrated. In short, the invasion, as you know, was deferred, Christmas arrived, and Marstoke was my guest in the old house at Sandwhich. Amongst the soldiers, sailors, artisans, and men-at-arms, who crowded the town, I sought out and hired two servants, fellows 'out of suits with fortune', and whom I had good reason to know were fit for any work I chose to put them to, and worthy of trust, if properly treated and rewarded. On Christmas-day I feasted several of the inhabitants of the town, and we kept up the revel till daybreak next morning. You will, therefore, easily conceive me it was not a very extraordinary circumstance that old Marstoke should be taken suddenly unwell and confined to his bed,—nay, so sick was he that I thought it but expedient he should make his will as he had before intended."

"Ah! ah!" said Oldcraft. "What, you drugged his posset for him, aye? and tampered with the roast-beef and plum pudding? put ratsbane in the sweet-sauce? Ah! you 're a cunning fellow, Greville; but you 've no head for these matters."

"Not so," said Greville; "I gave out Marstoke was seriously ill; and on the third night after our Christmas feast, when all the town were wrapped in slumber, I turned the two fellows I have named into his room, with directions to strangle him in his bed. Accursed be the hour in which I conceived the deed! Never shall I forget the horrors of that night; what with wind and rain, I thought the old town would have been levelled with the earth before morning dawned. As I watched beside the old man's chamber-door, whist the deed was being perpetrated, I heard his struggles as the villains strangled him in his bed. With morning's dawn (for I had lain upon my bed, where I had first thrown myself, like some terrific urchin in the darkness,) I somewhat recovered my self-possession, and reflecting that the worst act in this hideous drama was over, proceeded towards the consummation of my plot. With some little difficulty I screwed up my courage and ascending the stairs, approached Marstoke's room. It was long, however, before I could muster courage to open the door. I feared to see the old man's ghastly corpse on the floor where I had heard him fall, and stood with my hand on the lock, like one suffering in the agony of some hideous dream, alike to go forward or retreat. At length, after some hours of this irresolution, I was aroused to the necessity of exertion by the sound of the two scoundrels I had thus employed knocking at the outer gate for admittance, and the opening of the maid-servant's door in a remote part of the house, as she answered to their summons. Summoning, then all my energies, I entered the apartment, and rushing to the bell-rope pulled it violently, calling at the same time to the maid to desire one of the men-servants instantly to take horse, and hurry over to Wingham for Marstoke's lawyar, as he was so much worse that he desired instantly to make his will.

"Meanwhile, before the scrivener came, I conveyed Dicon Web, the other man, into the bed with the dead body, and drawing the curtains close round them (the room at the same time being darkened,) I directed him to groan like one in great pain, and, counterfeiting at the same time the old man's voice, answer any questions the lawyer might put so as to manage to leave the bulk of his property to me, stopping any inordinate curiosity and compunctious visiting of the scrivener by a heavy legacy in his favour. We managed matters so well that all was effected without interruption or suspicion Web, counterfeiting old Marstoke's voice, and seemingly hardly able to give directions as to how the will should be made, disposed of his estate in my favour; after which, desiring to repose himself from the exertion, the company assembled were requested, by desire of the apparently dying man, to leave him to his repose. Soon after which, spreading the news of his death through the house, and calling the servants up I shewed them the corpse as if just departed in his bed. But the worst is yet to come. I succeeded to the estate; but the remorse I suffered was so great that I could not bear to live in the neighbourhood; my two new houses I would have been thankful to any one to have fired and burnt to the very ground. I grew nervous and frightened at my own shadow. The countenance of old Marstoke, and his cry to me for assistance, haunted me day and night. The two scoundrels, Web and Basset, too, began to grow upon me, and the constant sight of them was as basilisks into mine eyes. I feared to part with them; and to keep them was ruinous; they spent what money they listed, robbed me to my face, and one of them in his cups affirmed amongst his companions that it was in his power to hang his master any day in the week. Basset, the other fellow, informing me of this I became so seriously troubled that I resolved to fly the place, and, in order to prevent any danger of further babling, managed matters with Basset so as to have Web closely made away. To effect this, I settled with them both to precede me to London; and sending them on the night before I intended myself to set out, gave direction to Basset to deal with Web on the road. Basset followed his orders, but did the deed somewhat earlier than I had intended. He stabbed his comrade through the back as they rode side by side along the Sandwich flats, and, dismounting, threw his body into the haven. The waters washing it up to Sandwich early next morning with the tide, to my horror and confusion it was brought to my house just as I was about to set forward on my own journey; so that I found myself obliged to attend the mayor during the inquiry about the rascal's death, and even agree with the magistrats as to the propriety of sending out a party to overtake and capture Basset for the suspected murder. This new mishap almost unsettled my wits; and the officers having luckily failed in capturing Basset, I hurried from the town two days afterwards, and the whole country being just then engaged in preparation for the armada, I joined the forces assembled at Tilbury Fort under command of the Earl of Leicester. Could I have safely joined the Spaniards I should have done so. As it was, I sought in the bustle of the camp, and the pomp and circumstance of war, to forget the horrible transactions I had been engaged in; but it would not be. That which filled the minds of all around with enathusiasm was by me uncared for. The glorious sight of a Queen heading her armies in the field, and riding through the lines to exhort the soldiery to remember their duty to their country, avowing her intention herself to lead us against the enemy, and perish rather than survive the ruin and slavery of her people, was lost upon a wretch whose nights and days were passed in agonising remorse. The very din of the engagement, and the turmoil and bustle accompanying the destruction of the armada; the shrieks of the dying, the shouts of the victors, the thunder of the cannon, was all, I found, as nothing. I walked the deck of my own ship, and even boarded the enemy's craft, with the ghastly countenance of old Marstoke continually before me wherever I turned; so that I resolved more than once to surrender myself on the return of the fleet, and confessing all the villany of my life, and my sinful career upon the gallows."

"How then stands the matter with you at the present moment?" said Oldcraft, now fully interested in his companion's tale. "Speak, man, quickly. You said even now the business was blown. What leads you to think so?"

"The news," answered Greville, "which reached me yesterday before I left London (where I had been keeping close) of Basset's having been arrested at Faversham, and committed to jail on suspicion of Web's murder. I fled on the instant, and behold I am here in my extremity." The guilty man, covering his face with his hands, sobbed aloud as he finished his story, and in his agony and remorse called up on his more cool, and, apparently even more hardened companion, for counsel and advice.

"Give me comfort Oldcraff," he said, "for I feel the hand of heaven is so heavy upon me that I cannot live under the burthen of my crimes. Death seems hovering at my heart, and yet I cannot die. Nay, there is the smell of death even in this apartment where we sit. Methinks it is my grave."

"Prophetic are thy words," said Oldcraft, suddenly bringing round his right arm, and firing one of Greville's own pistols into his breast, shattering his lungs to pieces with the closeness of the discharge, "Prophetic are thy words, fool! for 'tis thy grave."

The wretched victim, uttering a cry of agony as the life-blood flowed out in one gushing tide, fell with his face upon the hearth a ghastly corpse, as his executioner, starting to his feet, dashed his pipe to the further end of the apartment.

"'Twas time, indeed, to look to this gear," he said, as he pounced upon the quivering body, and turning it on its back proceeded to ransack the pockets of the doublet in search of his papers, which he hurriedly thrust into the fire without examining. "'Twas time, indeed, to stop this driveller's mouth, or, by the Lord, I should have been involved in his cursed confession up to the ears. Former transactions, as well as more recent pastimes, would have doubtless come out before he had made an end of his shrift. What ho! there! Help! murder! help ho! Here, Stephen! Robin! James! help here!" He continued calling aloud, and at the same time drawing Greville's sword from the scabbard, and throwing it beside the body. After which he stepped to the door, and threw it wide open. "Help here! Arise, I say!! am assailed in my own house!"

"Ho-hoi!" he cried, as the terrified servants, awakened by the report of the pistol, and his cries, hurried half-naked from their beds. This caitiff, not content with trying to extort money from me on this blessed night, suddenly attacked me sword in hand, and would have murdered me had I not luckily possessed myself of one of his pistols, and shot him dead.

A deep and awful silence, only interrupted by the occasional rattle of the snow-storm upon the casements, and the fitful gusts of the winter's wind, reigned in Marstoke House for the remainder of that night. The serving-men and maids who had been summoned from their beds by Master Oldcraft's cries, and the report of the pistol, were huddled together in the kitchen of the building, where, over the fire they had coaxed back into life, they discussed in tearful whispers the suspicions and surmises to which this transaction gave rise.

In those days of rapier and dagger, the matter of a man slain in a country mansion was not of such rare occurrence as to cause any very great confusion or dismay. Yet still, a death so oddly come by as this man's having been shot through the lungs in the dead of night, and on the very hearth, too, where he had so short a time before been seen draining the cup of kindness with his host, did not altogether pass current without its comment.

Meanwhile, the principal actor in this hideous drama paced up and down the ample chamber, to which he had retired after having given orders that the body of his victim should be left exactly as it had been discovered by the servants on his summoning them to his assistance.

"My star," he communed with himself upon the deed he had just perpetrated,—"my star is yet in the ascendant. My good angel, or evil, if you will—for I care not though the very devil himself despatched this miserable driveller hitherward,—has this night put it in my power, by one bold stroke, to rid myself of the distrust and anxiety I have so long felt on his account, and by putting a seal upon his lips for ever rid me, also, of my fears.

This self-congratulation of Master Oldcraft's was suddenly interrupted by the clatter of horses' feet passing rapidly beneath his chamber-window. He paused in his soliloquy, and instantly extinguished the lamp which was burning upon the table beside his bed stepping to the window, cautiously drew back one of the sliding-shutters, and gently opening the casement, looked forth.

The day was just breaking, and he beheld a small party of some half-a-dozen horsemen turn the angle of the building as they rode into the force-court. He was only just in time to catch a glimpse of their shining hauberks as they disappeared round one of the flanking towers of the old mansion in their way to the principal entrance.

Marstoke House had formerly (in the early part of Harry the Eighth's reign) been a religious establishment, and inhabited by a fraternity of Carmelites. It was at the present time only partially inhabited, as Master Oldcraft and his small establishment occupied but a part of one wing; and being much discountenanced and disliked in the neighbourhood, the place had a deserted and melancholy appearance at the best of times. On that side of the building which was occupied at the bottom of the garden stood a large water-mill, and which had in other times pertained to the monastery. It was at present in the occupation of one Jendeu, a miller, who carried on business there. In the park or meadow-land beyond this mill were numerous fish-ponds, beautifully shadowed by overhanging branches of the enormous trees, and intersected by innumerable narrow divisions or walks, made for the purpose of netting and draining these stews. Indeed, in old times, almost every abbey, hall, or manor house had its stew or fish-pond for the supply of the establishment.

A something struck upon the heart of the guilty man, as the horsemen drew up and commenced a clamorous summons for admittance, that the arrival of the party had reference to Walter Greville's late misdeeds, and that he himself was not altogether uncared for and uncalled on. He felt as sinking at the heart as he listened to the sound of their repeated blows upon his fore-door, which gradually resolved itself into palpitation of that organ, and which although he was a stranger to fear, completely (for the moment) unmanned him; and almost fastened him to the spot he stood on Suddenly, however, recovering his energies, he darted to the door of his chamber, and groping his way along the corridor, called to his servants not to draw bolt or bar until he had ascertained the business of these visitors. The order, however, came too late, as the door had been the more readily opened from the leader of the party demanding admittance in the Queen's name, having a warrant for the apprehension of one Nicholas Oldcraft, for the murder of Sir William Marstoke of Marstoke Hall.

Master Oldcraft, who had likewise heard these awful words just as he sprung into the hall, stayed no further circumstance, but, like many a better man, turned, and fled from the wrath to come. Retracing his steps, he once more gained his chamber, and, after securing the door, hastily drew back a sliding pannel in the wainscoting immediately behind his bed, and which admitted him into the garden of the hall, whence he intended to go and conceal himself in the adjoining mill, or escape by the fish-ponds beyond it.

The hunt, however, was fairly up sooner than he imagined, and he found, emerging from the passage into the garden, that the mill was in possession of several of the party who had gained admittance to the hall. Still the mill was his only chance, and creeping along a dark and shadowed walk beside the stream, he endeavoured to gain it. The miller, who stood near the mill-door, was listening with open mouth to the recital of one of the men-at-arms from Warwick, as he gained the end of the walk, and Oldcraft, seeing nothing better for it, quietly stepped across the wood-work, and, as the mill was not at work, concealed himself in the wheel.

"Strange news, indeed," quoth the burly miller, as he moved across the platform, "and strange times these we live in. Well, I always did say these Oldcrafts war no good, con-table. I never liked the man in my life; and for the 'oman—Well, I says nothing'—it 's no business o' mine, and so I 'll e'en go arter what is."

In saying this, the miller stepped up and turned the water on his mill; the next moment a piercing shriek rung out admidst the rush of waters from beneath where he stood. The miller, hastening back in alarm, turned off the water, and stopped the wheel. It was, however, too late; and the body of the wretched Oldcraft, severed in twain, floated out with the gushing tide.

However strange this tale may appear, it is mainly derived from actual facts. Such a murder, so contrived, and so followed, did actually take place in Queen Elizabeth's reign. Such a will, with the living murderer introduced into the bed with the dead body of his victim, and where he personated the testator, whilst the household sat around without suspicion of the fraud, was actually made; and even such a circumstance as a man concealed in the wheel of a mill cut in twain on the waters being turned on, is no coinage of the brain.

DOG TAILS.—The Boston Post has the following brief chapter as to the particular mode in which a dog tail should curl:—The proper way for a dog's tail to curl is over, in a handsome round coil, resting gently on the back. Tails should never curl under, tightly or run out straight a few inches, and then make a curve down like a sickle-blade. Again, we say tails should curl over the back. Some dogs snap their tails to prevent grabbing; but the custom is nearly obsolete.

QUITE SAD.—"Is there any danger from the boa constrictor?" said a visitor to a zoological show. "No, the least," replied the showman: "he never bites—he swallows his vitles whole here."

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